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AUSTRO-REICH PACT BANNED, PARIS LEARNS

Decision of World Court Said to Be Against Customs Union

FRENCH DECLARE POLICY JUSTIFIED

Question Has Proved Stiff Issue in Field of International Politics

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 1—France has received with extreme gratification the report that the Permanent Court of International Justice has ruled that Austria cannot form a customs union with Germany without violating the protocol of 1922, which made the League of Nations guardian of Austria's independence as a part of the arrangement for financial reconstruction of the country.

Indications that the Austrian Chancellor, Herr Johann Schober, intends to give notice that Austria has abandoned this project even before the World Court's judgment is officially registered are universally applauded.

In the Hague tribunal's judgment and the Austrian Chancellor's decision the French Government sees final justification for its policy of extreme opposition it has consistently maintained toward the Austro-German customs union, which appeared to be only a first step toward political union or Anschluss, forbidden by the peace treaties. It is with a sigh of relief that official circles here see relegated to the background of international politics this question which, for almost six months, has been perhaps the most disturbing element in the European situation.

Ever since it was announced last March that Austria and Germany were preparing a customs union, relations between France and Germany have been increasingly strained and it was only through the unprecedented visit of the German Chancellor and Foreign Minister to Paris, with resulting cordial relations between Dr. Heinrich Bruening and the French Prime Minister, M. Pierre Laval, that a check was placed on a trend of affairs which threatened to place Franco-German relations at the mercy of ultranationalist elements in both countries.

France in Strong Position

If the League of Nations meeting now taking place in Geneva yield no other result than the elimination of the Austro-German customs union from the field of European diplomacy they will be considered in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Army Airmen Thrill Crowds At Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 1 (AP)—Fifty thundering fighters staged a war dance through the skies today in observance of Army Day at the National Air Races.

The 50 flying in groups and in mass, in echelon or stair-step formation, stormed out of the northwest and low over the field with their 500-horsepower engines and propellers roaring an ear-splitting din, to circle, roll, loop and turn in every formation in the military catalogue.

The fighters were from the first army pursuit group at Selfridge Field, Mich., under command of Maj. Gerald Brower. Thirty-seven of them had arrived Saturday and the remainder today, the first contingent having left the field early to meet the newcomers.

Speed also shared the program, for some of the fastest planes in the air races were sent through tryouts for the Thompson trophy race to be run next Monday. The entrants are determined to break the world speed record for land planes, set in 1924 in France at 278.8 miles an hour.

So far at the races a women has gained the largest share of the honors. She is Mrs. Phoebe Omlie of Memphis, Tenn., who flies a monocoupe. She won the handicap derby from Santa Monica, Calif., to Cleveland, and two 30-mile closed course races for women.

In the handicap she led a field of 31 men and women aviators, winning the grand prize as well as the prize for women. She scored 109.19 points, while Mr. D. C. Warren of Alameda, Calif., who won the men's division of the race, was given 103.5 points. Mr. Lee Brusse of Glendale, Calif., took third place with 101.84.

Second place in the women's division was awarded to Mrs. Martie Bowman of Glendale, with 98.98 points. Miss Mae Haislip, Ferguson, Mo., 98.80, was third.

Forecasts of unfavorable weather in the middle West prevented air race spectators today from witnessing the eight transcontinental fliers dash across the finish line from Los Angeles, Calif. The derby, which had been set to start this morning, was postponed for better weather until tomorrow.

LOS ANGELES TAKES OFF

LAKEHURST, N. J., Sept. 1 (AP)—The navy dirigible, Los Angeles, took off this morning at 8:45, eastern standard time, for a flight over New York City, with a possible continuation to Newport, R. I.

Ban Put on Kites While Fliers Train

By the Associated Press

Calshot, Eng.

SMALL boys in this vicinity must not fly their kites while Schneider Cup pilots are training for the races on Sept. 12.

The restrictions were put in effect after several fliers narrowly missed running into kites or kite cords while traveling at more than 300 miles an hour over the Solent. The airplane mechanism is so delicate that such a collision might have serious consequences.

Brazil's Flour Ban Arouses U. S. Millers

Embargo Results in Flood of Protests to the White House

Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—American millers were flooding the White House today with vigorous protests against the action of the Brazilian Government, as a result of its recent coffee-wheat barter with the Federal Farm Board, in putting down an embargo on the importation of flour for the next 18 months.

On the basis of 1930 American flour sales to Brazil, domestic millers stand to lose more than $6,000,000 in business in the next year and a half as a result of this exclusion.

The White House, deeply concerned by this latest development in the now famous barter transaction, is turning the protests over to the state and commerce departments for their consideration and action. It is understood that many of the millers are demanding tariff retaliation against Brazil.

Nature of Embargo

Whether this drastic form of trade conflict will grow out of this matter depends, it was stated at the White House, on the nature of the embargo. If it applies to other countries, as is understood to be the case, it is not believed that there is anything that can be done about it, under the existing law. As long as no discrimination is evinced, it was explained, and the restriction affects all countries equally, then the United States has no special basis for complaint. The matter, however, is being studied, it was admitted at the White House.

At the Farm Board, Mr. Carl Williams, acting chairman, declared that there was nothing the board could do. The transaction was a completed one, he pointed out, and the Brazilian Government had every right to decide what its policy regarding grain would be.

Problem for President

From a political standpoint, the matter is particularly serious for the White House, because in his 1928 campaign the President found some of his stanchest and most determined support among the millers. This incident, with its business losses at a time of marked depression in the milling business and on top of the sharp complaints voiced recently against the transaction by American shippers and American coffee roasters, is a possible source of important defections in 1932.

The antagonizing of the millers may also play an important part in the effort in the coming Congress to legislate the Farm Board out of existence. Such an attempt has already been announced by Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, who although an Administration leader, is sharply breaking with the President on this issue.

Word of the Brazilian Government's action formally reached Washington early yesterday morning with a communication from Mr. Carlton Jackson, American commercial attaché in Rio de Janeiro, transmitting to the Department of Commerce the Brazilian embargo order. Immediately upon its publication protests from millers began to reach the White House.

Lindbergh Loses Spotlight to Wife

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh lost the spotlight to his wife here last night. He himself, commented on it.

The occasion was a dinner given by Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Premier of Japan, to the Lindberghs, bringing to an end the round of social functions in honor of the fliers.

Even the invitations were phrased so that Mrs. Lindbergh came first. Baron Wakatsuki gave the dinner to "the daughter of my friend, Dwight W. Morrow," New Jersey Senator, "and her husband." The affair was described as one of the most brilliant in Tokyo in many years.

The flying couple today turned their attention to the prospect of sight-seeing at Karuizawa, where Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, American Ambassador, maintains his summer home. Then they will fly to China. They decided today that Nanking, the Nationalist capital, would be their first official stop in the Far Eastern Republic. From Tokyo they will go to Nagasaki, Japan, and thence to Nanking. They set no date for their departure for Nagasaki.

The Lindberghs also were luncheon guests of the Japan Air Transport Company yesterday. Previously the Colonel addressed 600 army and navy aviation officials and a group of civilian fliers, discussing his favorite topic, American aviation.

LEAGUE TO HELP CHINA ORGANIZE SCHOOL SYSTEM

Exchange of Educators and Students Gradually to Develop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The full facilities of the League of Nations are to be used to help China develop a modern educational system.

Acting upon a suggestion of the Chinese Government, the League's Committee of Intellectual Coöperation, in session July 20 to 25, set in motion a scheme of interchange of knowledge between China and the western world which will gradually open wide the doors of the world's oldest civilization. It will place within the reach of eager Chinese students the accumulated treasures of learning found in the West.

China plans to send to Europe her natural scientists, writers, philosophers, historians, archaeologists, and the committee will aid them in finding the best platform from which to interpret their knowledge.

Europe in turn is called upon to instruct the rising generation of China in natural science and its practical applications, in modern legal and political systems, in western literature and languages.

The Chinese Government and the League of Nations will be jointly responsible for the payment of those giving their services.

This immediate help will be followed by a more fundamental contribution of the League. The Committee of Intellectual Coöperation will take a large share in China's reconstruction by assisting to devise a comprehensive and complete educational system for the young republic. For this purpose a mission will shortly go to China composed of prominent educators.

M. Henri Bonnet, director of the Paris Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, will join the mission in China during the last stage of its work to assist in formulating its findings.

The July labors of the various subcommittees of intellectual coöperation which ended with the plenary session of the full committee covered a wide range of subjects. Great stress was laid upon the powerful potentialities of modern mechanical devices, such as the motion picture, broadcasting, and gramophone music, as educational factors.

The committee is developing these factors through the agency of the Rome International Cinematographic Institute and the International Broadcasting Union, with which it is in close contact. Up to the present 36 countries have declared their willingness to adopt an international convention for the suppression or limitation of customs duties on educational films.

New Business Urge Reported From Midwest

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—What appear to be definite signs of increased business activity in the middle West are found in the latest studies coming to hand.

Important among these is the brighter outlook for the building materials industry. The starting in the near future of the work on the new post office and the Field estate building in Chicago will cause a heavy demand for cement, sand, gravel, stone, form lumber, brick and hollow tile.

Structural steel inquiries and orders were numerous in this territory and more important tonnages are expected to come within the next few weeks.

The prevailing low prices for copper have brought many orders for finished products into the market, and various plants are operating on near-capacity schedules. Increased activity also is noted among a number of paper companies.

The wholesale merchandising field has maintained a good volume of orders from merchants putting in their fall and winter stocks. Activity in retail establishments has been quiet, although preparations for the return of children to school is expected to bring about increased sales.

Grains have gone to new low prices on the Chicago Board of Trade. Restricted European buying and heavy shipments from Russia were depressing influences. Domestic supplies of wheat continue to pile up and the stocks are the largest in history and nearly 50,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago.

Security prices on the exchanges in the middle West have shown a tendency toward easier levels, but here and there selected issues have advanced in response to special conditions. On the Chicago Exchange, Bendix Aviation has been the outstanding performer, moving up almost without interruption in response to the company's announcement of new products which are expected to bring additional revenues to the company.

THE MONITOR INDEX

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1931

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 13
News of Sports—Page 12
Financial News—Page 11

FEATURES

Events Tonight 6
Educational 6
Women's Enterprises and Activities 8
The Home Forum 7
Expectancy of Good [With German Translation] 4
In the Ohio Lanes 11
Chess 12
Radio Tonight 15
Daily Features 12
Editorials 10

All Mexicans Find in Him a Friend

J. REUBEN CLARK JR., DRAWING-ROOM AND EXTERIOR VIEW OF AMERICAN EMBASSY, MEXICO CITY

RULE OF ARMIES BY LEAGUE PUT BEFORE NATIONS

Plan of French Statesman Would Solidify Forces Against Aggressor

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PARIS, Sept. 1—M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, foreign affairs chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, issued to the Associated Press yesterday a statement in which he proposes that the armed forces of every nation be placed at the disposal of the League of Nations to put down wars of aggression.

M. Paul-Boncour, who will be one of France's principal delegates to the Geneva Disarmament Conference in February, declared France was ready to take that momentous step.

"Are other nations, like us, ready?" he asked. "Are they willing to put their permanent air, naval and land forces under the control and at the disposition of the League of Nations? By this gesture the problem of parity might be solved."

The French statesman's statement was issued after careful preparation and painstaking examination lasting over a period of 18 days.

"An International Mortgage"

Under his plan, the League of Nations Council would exercise "an international mortgage" on the forces of the nations in the event of a war of aggression. This "mortgage" would be exercised under Article XVI of the League Covenant, which provides for the severance of all trade or financial relations by members of the League with a state which has committed the act of aggression.

The article also authorizes the League Council to recommend to the governments what effective military, naval or air forces they should contribute to put down an aggression. This provision has for years been the basis of many orations and debates at Geneva. It finally was interpreted in the sense that it is the parliaments of the various nations which must decide whether and to what extent their countries shall contribute armed forces.

The Paul-Boncour proposal revives this entire problem for the Disarmament Conference. The French Socialist forecast that France would support his idea, saying it harmonized with the French love of peace.

The suggestion, it is taken for granted here, will arouse profound discussion, for it admits the right of mortgage of national defense forces

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Few Trappings of Diplomacy In American Embassy, Mexico

Representative of the United States There Does Not Fit Into Picture of Knee Breeches, But Is More a Well-Liked Business Man

By HOWLAND COX

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor, Who Has Recently Returned From Mexico, Where He Made a Study of Conditions.

To some citizens of the United States an ambassador is a sort of glorified nabob togged out in knee breeches, silk stockings, jacket cut short at the waist, wide silk ribbon across the chest and soft, white ruffles at the neck. When it comes to the duties of an ambassador Mr. Citizen shakes his head and declares for democracy.

Mr. J. Reuben Clark Jr., Ambassador to Mexico, does not fit into that picture. In the first place he would not wear knee breeches; and in the second place he resembles a banker behind one of the wide, flat, mahogany desks in any financial district.

Visualize a photograph of President Hoover, so closely does the Ambassador resemble him, the likeness is remarkable. The President's portrait hangs close by Mr. Clark's desk at the American Embassy in Mexico City. Visitors comment frequently on the resemblance.

Meet him, ask him "What about Mexico?" and watch the short, thick-set body straighten. Listen to the voice grow deeper and sterner as it tells of the trials of the people the Ambassador has learned to appreciate. See the eyes grow thoughtful; and the firm mouth grow firmer.

"Where is the fairness in criticizing the customs of a nation and a people with a viewpoint different from that of the average man in the States?" he asks. "Why call the Mexican laws wholly unjust because a foreigner cannot interpret them to his liking? Why call a nation backward because its 4,000,000 Indians are carrying on customs and traditions centuries old?"

How He Makes Friends

Those are fair questions and the man's absolute sincerity cannot be doubted if one can watch the eyes, so prone to twinkle, and the mouth so ready to smile, sternly dare contradiction.

The Ambassador's seemingly unfailing knack of winning and holding friends stands him in good stead. Perhaps it is his willingness to listen to the "other fellow's side of the story" that endears him to the people of that southern republic. Perhaps it is his entirely sincere desire to place all cases fairly before his nation, and before the nation to which he is an accredited representative.

Illustrate this with an address he made one morning not long ago before a group of Americans in the lecture hall of the Banco de Mexico. They were from all corners of the United States and, like most travelers entering a foreign country for the first time, had arrived with many preconceived notions and in a somewhat critical mood.

At 10:30 he arrived. With him was an aid . . . his counselor.

Perhaps the ambassador sensed the questioning attitude of his fellow Americans. As he sat there listening to the introductory words of the presiding officer his rather quizzical gaze studied those whom he was to address, and when he arose to speak there flashed across

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

Home Dropping Old Functions, Educator Holds

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—It is not only the laundry that the modern family sends out of the home in its trend away from self-sufficiency, a University of Chicago statistician has found, according to a report issued Sept. 1.

By comparing figures for 1900 and for 1930, Dr. John Dollard offers percentages to show that almost every economic activity of the family, from tending the furnace to planning the interior decoration, is gradually being put into the hands of specialists outside the home, as well as education, religious training and recreational and other functions. His conclusion, however, is that this trend does not necessarily mean the decline of the family, but results in an extension of its interests.

Some of the contrasts sketched by Dr. Dollard the university reports as follows:

"Where formerly women remained at home, doing house and family work, with only one woman out of every seven employed outside the home, one woman in every four was a breadwinner in 1920, and out of every three working women in 1929 one was married.

"Between 1900 and 1928 the average attendance of children in public schools increased 100 per cent, and expenditures for public schools increased 4.1 times as fast as did the number of families. Teachers are taking children away from their parents for longer periods and at tenderer ages.

"Between 1922 and 1927 the number of trained workers in urban recreation programs increased from 11,000 to 20,000. The weekly attendance at moving picture theaters tripled between 1922 and 1930.

"The number of Sunday school scholars increased 45 per cent during the last 30 years and the average contributions of church members indicated that at least 50 per cent increase was made in purchasing power, while such practices as saying grace at meals declined.

"The loss of certain functions by the family need not mean its decline, however. It will rather offer the opportunity for a more effective integration," Dr. Dollard declares. "The disintegration of family functions," he observes, "is undoubtedly accompanied by widened interests."

LASSITER TO DROP HAWAII POST

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—The War Department today ordered Maj.-Gen. William Lassiter relieved from command of the Hawaiian department Sept. 15 preparatory to his retirement.

Student's Ingenuity in Placer Mining Pays Way at University of Idaho

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Idaho—College students have delivered ice and sold aluminum ware and automobiles during summer vacations, but it remained for Robert J. McRae, junior in the school of mines at the University of Idaho at Moscow, to pay his way by placer mining.

Forty-five days of labor in the Thunder Mountain region east of Cascade, Idaho, netted him just $1700.

Mr. McRae was reared in central Idaho, near Thunder Mountain, scene of gold rush days of 1903 to 1905. He wanted to be a mining engineer, and in true '49 fashion, discovered a gold mine and from it panned the gold for his education.

Armed with prospector's implements, Mr. McRae went to the hills. There came a day when he panned colors which he followed up a side canyon where he staked a claim on a rough, gravelly hillside. By packing gravel on his back several hundred yards to the stream, he was able to pan out $3 to $4 of gold in a 10-hour day.

Hauling the gravel to the rocker with a horse-drawn sled added another $10 a day to his profits. Shaking the rocker by hand, he found, was slow labor. So Mr. McRae borrowed a gasoline drag saw from a mine miles away, packed it to his claim on two husky mules, and rigged it up so it would operate the rocker.

Two hundred yards upstream he built a dam, and piped water down to his outfit. He even hired an experienced miner to help him. Everything worked successfully, and at full capacity his motor-driven rocker would handle a cubic yard of gravel an hour, netting him between $30 and $40 a day.

When the summer was over, he had seven half-pint fruit jars of coarse placer gold, which he sold at the government assay office at Boise for $1700.

WIDE PROTEST FOLLOWS ISSUE OF MOTOR RATES

Proposed Increase of 11 Per Cent in 1932 to Meet Demand for New Law

Statements issued today following the announcement by Mr. Merton L. Brown, Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner, that the 1932 compulsory automobile insurance rates would be approximately 11 per cent higher than they were last year, indicate that a demand for a different system will come before the next legislature.

Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, in a statement issued today, said that he still believed the demerit system to be a solution to the problem.

Directors of the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association took a decided stand in opposition to the new rates.

"It is felt," a statement by the association said, "that the motorists have been sidetracked. We are not aware of any conference of motoring interests that the commissioner has called to discuss or explain action on his part. If the law is right and just, then every motorist in the State should share his portion of the expense and no one city or town should be penalized at the expense of another."

Mayor Curley's statement said that "Under the present statute, the insurance commissioner announces the rates on Sept. 1 and the people are given opportunity to protest prior to Sept. 12, upon which date the rates are finally promulgated." This amount of time, the Mayor said, is hardly enough for the public to procure the necessary statistics to offset the commissioner's report.

Mayor Curley said that he still believed the demerit system, so-called, to be one solution to the compulsory insurance problem. By this method, the careless driver would be required to pay a higher premium than the careful driver.

The proposed rates represent an increase which on the average is about 11 per cent for passenger cars. The highest rates proposed are for Chelsea, where a 35 per cent increase has been set. Boston car owners would be forced to pay increases of $8 in rates for small and medium-priced cars and of $1 for larger makes. The rate for Boston has been set at $61 for class "W" cars, or small makes; $65 for class "X" (cars of medium size) and $67 for class "Y," the heavier makes.

A public hearing will be held on the new schedule on Sept. 11 in the Gardner Auditorium, State House,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Opposing War Aces Meet at Air Races

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 1 (AP)—For the first time since their combat days in the World War, Col. Eddie Rickenbacker and Maj. Ernst Udet greeted each other yesterday.

They made a striking pair, Colonel Rickenbacker, tall, dark and taciturn; Major Udet, short, almost pudgy.

At Chateau Thierry, Soissons, and St. Mihiel they opposed each other. Colonel Rickenbacker shot down 26 German planes, and Major Udet, who fought in company of Baron von Richthofen, is credited with 62 allied ships.

"I am glad to meet my old enemies who have now become my friends," Major Udet said in soft, clipped English.

"I'm tickled to see him," observed Colonel Rickenbacker. "Today will teach Young America what it means to have been an enemy, and then have the privilege of shaking hands with one as a friend. We are proud to be friends now."

HOOVER SEES POSSIBILITY OF A DOLE

Reported to Admit Tax Rise to Meet It May Be Necessary

DEPENDS, IN PART, ON FUNDS DRIVE

Makes First Time President Has Acknowledged Federal Relief Aid Might Come

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—President Hoover has not as yet determined the Administration's policy on taxation and federal unemployment relief.

As regards taxation, whether or not an increase will be necessary this fiscal year, will be decided following the completion of budgetary estimates for 1932 and further study of economic trends.

The matter of federal unemployment aid, which up to now the President has been adamant against, will be determined by the results of the nation-wide drive for local relief funds that is now in process of mobilization by Mr. Walter S. Gifford, director of the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief.

If the outcome of this campaign is successful in raising the funds that are considered necessary to take care of distress arising from unemployment this winter, then the Administration will oppose the appropriating of Treasury sums for this purpose. Should the drive prove insufficient, however, it can be expected that the Administration will favor federal grants for relief purposes.

The President is determined that the relief situation shall be fully and adequately met. He considers that this is necessary for the preservation of confidence by the great mass of people in the Federal Government.

Bulwark of Government

The stability of the federal form of government in the President's opinion is essential for the progress of America, and this stability can only be assured, he holds, if the people are assured that the Government will not forsake them in meeting society's obligations to those in need.

The information that the President had not closed the door on tax revision and federal unemployment relief aroused widespread interest in the capital. This is the first time that the Administration has taken a neutral stand on both these highly controversial issues.

Until this latest information was released the President had repeat-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Municipal Store Will Be Operated In Hartford, Conn.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 1—This city today launched an experiment for direct distribution of supplies to the unemployed through a municipal store. This move is described as the first "socialistic" part of the city's relief program, which in general follows the idea of "work, not doles."

Established by the public welfare department as the headquarters for the storing and distribution of foodstuffs to those receiving aid from the city, the store is situated in the Public Market Building. Four fire engine houses in other districts will be used by the main store as distribution depots.

Opinion differs widely here as to the advisability of the city's "going into the grocery business." Many proponents of the plan express confidence that it will result in a saving of $10,000 a month to the taxpayers.

Meanwhile, supplies have been acquired for the city's store. From an initial appropriation of $30,000, 2000 tons of hard coal, 30,000 loaves of bread per month, and other necessaries, have been contracted for at the lowest bids submitted by wholesalers.

Mayor Walter E. Batterson has intimated that the voters may be asked to pass upon an appropriation of more than $100,000 for construction of a building to house all the administrative offices and outpatient relief headquarters of the Public Welfare Department. This measure, largely to provide jobs, will probably be proposed at the same time as a new high school appropriation of more than $1,100,000.

GRAF ZEPPELIN NEAR BRAZILIAN COAST

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Sept. 1 (AP)—Messages from Dr. Hugo Eckener to the Olinda Radio Station today said the Graf Zeppelin had encountered head winds on the way across the south Atlantic and that her speed had been decreased so she would not reach here until early in the afternoon.

The Portuguese liner, Nyassa, was the only steamer in communication with the Zeppelin last night and today. Dr. Eckener told the Nyassa's captain that everything was going smoothly.

CHURCH COUNCIL DEMANDS A NEW SOCIAL PROGRAM

Labor Day Message Calls for System of National Planning

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—A call to the churches to demand a new industrial order "which shall have as its purpose economic security and freedom for the masses of mankind" is contained in the annual Labor Day message of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America made public yesterday. The message was prepared by the council's commission on the church and social service to be read in the churches on Labor Sunday, Sept. 6, "or the first available Sunday thereafter."

Accompanying the message was a "call for prayer" by Bishop Francis J. McConnell, president of the council, urging the churches throughout the country to make Labor Sunday this year "a day of special prayer to God for deeper sympathy with the unemployed, for guidance in finding the way out of the present economic depression and for the conscience and intelligence to build our social order on a firmer basis of justice for all."

The message scored the policy which makes wealth the principal aim of industry and declared that new emphasis must be laid upon the Christian motive of service.

"In order to make progress toward a society organized on the basis of justice and brotherhood," it said, "we need to raise vital questions with respect to the present economic order. When prosperity shall have returned, is it to be the same kind that we have known in the past? History indicates that a return to such prosperity would be only temporary and that another depression with its human suffering will follow unless fundamental changes are made.

"Such a distribution of wealth and income concentrates wealth largely in the hands of a few, while it leaves the masses of workers with insufficient income to buy the goods which with the help of modern machinery they are now able to produce. Hence we have what is called 'overproduction,' but which perhaps should be called 'underconsumption.'

"Society must turn its attention increasingly to the unsoundness of the present distribution of national income and to the control of the money-making spirit which lies behind it. Public sentiment must turn against the amassing of property, especially through stock speculation, without regard for social consequences. New emphasis must rather be laid upon the Christian motive of service."

Charging that society now treats the working classes as if they were "hangers on, social liabilities," it continued: "As a matter of fact they are the very foundation of our economic structure. Justice, not charity, is the basic demand of the situation."

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AUSTRO-REICH PACT BANNED, PARIS LEARNS

(Continued from Page 1)

France to have made an important step toward maintenance of peace.

Austria's reported abandonment of the proposed customs union with Germany affords one more convincing proof of the strong financial position which France holds in Europe today. There is little doubt that the step was taken largely because Austria is seriously in need of financial aid, especially since recent advances by the Bank of England to that country cannot longer be maintained.

The striking diplomatic advantages which France derives from its exceptionally favorable economic position have been abundantly illustrated in recent weeks by developments in England, Germany, Hungary, and elsewhere. That France should utilize its favored financial position for political and diplomatic ends is only natural and the average Frenchman feels that if the Governments of other countries had adopted the rigid program of economies which France inaugurated in 1926 there would be less distress and unemployment in those countries today.

Credit Balance Stressed

Frenchmen are being urged to take care that France does not sacrifice its present ability to stand along with the United States as the banker to Europe. The importance of balancing the country's budget and thus maintaining its credit at highest possible levels is being emphasized by political writers.

Since there is a general election next spring and political campaigns frequently tempt the people's representatives to make expensive promises to their constituents, the country is being warned against any indulgence in demagogic practices.

The fall of the Labor government in England is viewed, except by Socialists, as evidence that financial stability cannot rest upon foundations of exaggerated state aid.

Austria had for some years been anxious to form a political union, or "Anschluss" with Germany, and a majority in Germany looked favorably on the idea. The peace treaty of St. Germain in 1919 broke up the former Austrian-Hungarian Empire, and reduced Austria from the center of an empire of 53,000,000 persons to a nation of only 6,500,000. Hungary, Jugoslavia; and Czechoslovakia, parts of the old empire, erected tariff walls against Austria and left the latter country without hinterland or markets.

Austria refused to accept the new status as permanent. The treaties of St. Germain and Versailles did not forbid an Anschluss with Germany, but made the consent of the League of Nations an essential prerequisite. When the customs union was proposed early this year, it was referred to the League Council, and the Council referred it to the World Court for a legal interpretation.

The chief opponents of the Anschluss were France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, and Jugoslavia. France led the opposition.

Bushel of Wheat Good For Ticket to State Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1—In order to insure the usual large attendance at the State Fair here the second week in September the board has decided to accept a bushel of wheat as the price of admission for any individual or for any automobile.

In cash, the admission fee will continue at 50 cents.

NEW YORK ACCUSED OF SLIGHT TO COTTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Association for the Increased Use of Cotton has forwarded from its headquarters here a letter to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, protesting what it termed a rank discrimination against cotton by the New York department of public works.

The New York public works department, the association claims, this year has omitted in its specifications for cement that the material may be delivered in cotton bags, accepting cement only in paper bags or in bulk.

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Ancestral Relics of the Automobile Family

At Left—Bicycle of the High-Wheel Type. Center—"The Sociable." At Right—Two-Track Tricycle.

Cotton Committee Again in Session

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—For the second successive day members of the Cotton Advisory Committee met today with Mr. Carl Williams, Farm Board member for cotton, to discuss the many problems confronting producers and handlers of the new crop.

The announcement yesterday that the board was not considering the purchase of any more cotton followed a conference between Mr. Williams and members of the Advisory Committee, which gives the board the benefit of its knowledge of the cotton industry when called upon.

There was no disposition at the Farm Board, however, to connect the decision to buy no more cotton with the meeting between Mr. Williams and committee members.

In stating that the board had abandoned stabilization operation because of continued overproduction, Mr. Williams said the board was still considering various plans to help the situation and that it "might have something to say later on."

Cotton farmers and trade interests have urged the board to announce that it would not sell any of the 1,300,000 bales held by the stabilization corporation this year. Cotton men have characterized this cotton as a menace to the market because of the uncertainty as to its disposition.

Padlock Action To Be Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1—Announcement that the Government will be more strict in the Buffalo area with beverage-selling proprietors caught violating the prohibition law, was made yesterday by Mr. Milton E. Strebel, assistant to Mr. Richard H. Templeton, United States Attorney.

With 500 padlock actions in view during the next six months, the government official made known that all rooms connected with places found to be selling alcoholic beverages will be closed, instead of only the barroom as heretofore.

In some instances this will mean shutting entire premises, he warned.

In addition the Government will seek to have all such establishments closed for a year instead of from six to eight months. Where owners come into court seeking a modification of padlock injunctions, the Government will ask that cash or surety bonds be posted instead of property bonds.

The new policy, Mr. Strebel said, will stop the practice of some proprietors of moving into another part of the same building, when a room is closed after convictions have been obtained by the Government in illicit liquor-selling cases.

ARGENTINE PARTY ELECTS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Sept. 1 (By U. P.)—The Progressive Democrat Party yesterday elected Dr. Lisandro de la Torre its candidate for President of Argentina in the Nov. 8 election.

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Where you can enjoy, at special 1931 summer rates, the comfort that makes a vacation. On the ocean, there is bathing directly from the hotels. American or European Plan. Garage. Telephone 4-0141. Come for the Flower and Garden Pageant, September 4-10.

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Bicycle Museum Preserves Pioneers of Paved Highways

Springfield Booksellers Acquire Varied Collection of Vehicles—Types Trace History of Evolution From High Wheelers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Messrs. Arthur and Roger Johnson, Springfield booksellers, have an unusual hobby, that of collecting and riding old bicycles of various types. Much spare time is devoted to propelling these along rural roads.

Their fondness for wheeling began when they were youngsters. On one occasion they rode to the Canadian wilds and back, carrying a small tent and camping in the open. They still count it as an enjoyable pastime, but the zeal of the antiquarian lends a big element of interest to the bizarre collection that is rapidly gaining volume in a barn at Hockanum.

That the automobile age had its origin in the enthusiasm aroused by these early exponents of the joy of rolling over the highways on wheels lends an air of romance to these ungainly vehicles of the 1870s and 1880s. One would like to be able to reconstruct the history of these pioneers in a new development.

There is a veteran of the class denominated as a "boneshaker," a high-wheeler with wood spokes and rims and iron tires, representative of the period of 1865-70. On such an affair a rider named Mr. Thomas Stevens went around the world and wrote a two-volume book to describe his journey.

Proud Days of Popularity

Through what scenes did this member of the group pass in the proud days of its popularity? This, by the way, was first called a velocipede, as the term bicycle did not come into use until about 1869, when the primitive vogue of the two-wheel vehicle in England forced a distinctive name.

Another service-scarred veteran is of a little later origin—a typical high-wheeler of Columbia make. Close to it in the chronological line is another high-wheel type—an old Springfield wheel with ratchet pedals to permit of coasting. It was popular in 1875.

And there is a comparatively rare specimen—against which a flood of expletives was hurled in bygone days, yet a source of fascination to many, withal. It is the old Star high-wheeler, with the little wheel in front instead of in the rear. You could not fall forward with it, but you could backward.

It was noted for being difficult to mount, and for any but the most expert this was likely to be a matter of time and patience. It was in use in the early '80s and won many devotees, partly because it was refractory.

Built to Carry 10

Then there is the all-but-forgotten Sociable of the '90s, having three wheels, but with seats directly over the two large rear wheels, so that a pair could ride side by side. In that respect it differed from the familiar tandem—the "bicycle built for two" in the old song. But sometimes machines of this type were built to carry five, six and even ten persons.

And then there are tricycles. Here is an interesting one of the two-track type. The little front wheel is directly in front of the large wheel at the rider's right. It was deemed an advantage on country roads because there was no middle wheel to bump over rocks and hummocks that might lie between the courses worn by buggy wheels. This was used in the late '70s.

Contemporary with it or a little earlier was a little juvenile tricycle built almost entirely of wood. There are still others. The old barn is becoming a regular bicycle museum and persons journey from a distance to see it. And along with the wheels themselves an interesting store of bicycle literature is being gathered, and likewise old engravings and photographs that recall the years when bicycle tournaments at Springfield and elsewhere were in their heyday. Like the bicycle specimens, these relics have become rare and but for the care of the collector they would soon pass out of existence.

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New Ford Plant Opened in Buffalo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1—Standing on a spot covered by the waters of Lake Erie a year ago, the latest addition to the chain of assembly plants operated by the Ford Motor Company was opened to the public today following speeches by local and State public officials.

Erected at a cost of several millions, the plant projects 1000 feet into the lake where the water formerly was 22 feet deep. More than 30,000 carloads of sand were used for filling and 600 carloads of cypress and pine piles were driven into the lake bottom for foundation.

The new plant has a capacity of 400 automobiles daily. It replaces the former plant of 225 car capacity in the heart of the city where nearly 750,000 machines have been set up.

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EASTMAN KODAK STORES, INC.

38 Bromfield Street and Hotel Statler Boston

Room to Be Pledged To Free Press Aim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A "freedom of the press room" will be dedicated Oct. 20 by editors and publishers from all parts of the country who will assemble in Monticello, the historic Virginia home of Thomas Jefferson, at Charlottesville.

Mr. Stuart G. Gibboney, president of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, in announcing plans for the meeting, said the dedication will be part of a movement for the reawakening of patriotism in America.

The "freedom of the press room," he said, is a step toward the establishment of a "hall of fame for ideals" devoted to recognition of basic and high-minded aims just as the New York University "Hall of Fame" immortalizes individuals.

Textile Hands Wear Cotton to Aid Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Operators of the thrift plant of the Kendall Mills at Pine Creek are aiding the growing number of cotton mills employees who now are wearing cotton uniforms exclusively at their work in order to do their part in increasing consumption of dress goods produced in the industry.

Male employees in the weaving and carding departments and their overseers wear white trousers or overalls with white shirts. Practically all the women in the spinning room are wearing white short-sleeved smock type dresses.

Old Glass Furnace Found in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — In a dense woodland, along a quiet stream on the old "Green Spring" plantation of Gov. William Berkeley, the Governor who caused Bacon's Rebellion, has recently been discovered the remains of a glass furnace, where a lone workman left his "glass box" near which was found a brick with the initials: "H. A. L." and the date "Aug. 6, 166—."

Until recently, when records lately found prove otherwise, it was generally believed brick for various historic structures in Williamsburg and other places hereabouts were brought from England. But the finest of clay is found near this old miniature glass furnace, uncovered near old trenches occupied by soldiers.

This glass furnace find was made by Mr. P. M. Griesenauer, a manufacturer of colonial brick from a special clay found in the Green Spring region. While engaged in looking for samples of clay suitable for glazing, he unearthed this "glass box." Its value lies in the fact that it may lead to a modern glass industry in this community, of a character undreamed of before.

NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT GROWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A large portion of the gain in high school expenses in North Carolina during the last five-year period is attributed to the phenomenal increase in Negro enrollment, according to a statement issued by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

While the entire public high-school enrollment has increased 58.2 per cent during this period, the rural Negro enrollment has shown a jump of 386.8 per cent, the statement says. The total high-school enrollment for the State, at the close of the last session, was 101,498, as compared with 67,086 five years ago.

INDIA SEEKS EMBLEM FOR NATIONAL FLAG

Choice of Committee Said to Please Only National Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY—There is no official flag for India but the Union Jack, and on official occasions when India's flag has to be flown abroad, as for example at the Olympic Games, the Union Jack bears in its center the golden mahua flower and the light blue Star of India.

The Indian National Congress, the largest organized political party in India and predominantly Hindu, invented their own "national" flag of red, green and white, for Hindus, Muhammadans and other communities, respectively. The colors bore a communal significance, which was deemed undesirable, and a complete change was decided upon.

A further argument advanced for the change was that the existing Congress flag is identical with that of Bulgaria, while transposition of the white to the center would make it identical with that of Persia.

A committee of Congressmen was appointed to consider the matter and its report states that the flag should be of a single color except for the device, so kesari (or saffron) was chosen, which is associated with India by long tradition.

For the device, after rejecting such suggestions as the lotus flower and plow, they chose the charkha, or spinning wheel, which has played an important part in the Congress political campaign.

This new flag is hardly likely to appeal to Moslems more than the old one, which constantly caused trouble. It will remain, in all probability, as the Congress flag only, until India's new constitution is worked out, and the Legislative Assembly settles down to devise a flag as other dominions have done.

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Make SUMMER'S LAST HOLIDAY the best of all!

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First National has anticipated your Labor Day week-end needs with one of the greatest lists of specials that it has offered in a long time. Every one of these items represents guaranteed savings and guaranteed quality.

There is a delicious variety here of everything you need to delight appetites sharpened by strenuous week-end activities. Include these First National foods in your week-end plans.

A GREAT LIST OF REGULAR VALUES

Fruit Salad	Del Monte	Lge Can	29c
Finast Peaches		Lge Can	18c
Finast Pears		Lge Can	23c
Calo Dog Food		Lb Pkg	10c
Mazola Oil		Pint	25c
Tuna Fish	Striped	No ½ Can	15c
Baker's Cocoa		Lge Can	15c
King Arthur Flour		Lge Bag	98c
Vinegar		½ Gal	25c
Pink Salmon		Can	10c
B. & M. Beans		2 Cans	29c
Peaches	Del Monte Halves	Lge Can	18c

Be Sure to Have a Supply of BEVERAGES

Here Are Some Low Prices on Ginger Ales

Finast Pale Dry	Price for Contents Only—	Carton of 12 Bottles	75c
Canada Dry		3 Bots	40c
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Moxie	Price for Contents	2 Lge Bots	25c
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Pound Cake Plain, Raisin or Light Fruit — Lb 21c

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Adds immeasurably to the success of your salads

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Hormel Chicken or Ham — Half Chicken or Ham — Lb 49c

With that sealed in flavor—all cooked ready to eat

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Packed in Norway with pure olive oil

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Always good with sardines

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Take along a package and toast them over the fire

Sliced Pineapple — Del Monte or Finast — Dole Packed — 2 Large Cans 35c

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Just the thing for sandwiches

LOAF CHEESE

Easy to slice—no waste

A cheese most everybody likes

Pimento White or Colored

Lb 25c Lb 23c

Waxed Paper — 4 Rolls 25c

20 waxed sheets in each roll

Fig Newtons — N.B.C. — Lb Pkg 25c

Fresh baked for this sale

English Style Assortments — Lb Pkg 29c

Fancy assorted National Biscuit Cookies

Prize Bread — Lge 20 oz White Loaf 7c

The flavor tells you that only the best ingredients are used

Libby's Corned Beef — 2 Cans 35c

CHOICE CUTS OF MILDLY CORNED BEEF

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

WHERE NEW ENGLAND BUYS ITS FOODS

WORLD'S YOUTH FORM GROUPS AGAINST ALCOHOL

Students Seek to Produce Prohibition in Wet Countries

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—To promote total abstinence, temperance education and restrictive legislation directed against the liquor traffic, student groups are being organized in more than a score of nations, according to Mr. Harry S. Warner, general secretary of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association.

"At the Japanese conference of the National Students' Prohibition group, resolutions were adopted for the training of leaders in the Japanese dry movement, proposing an anti-alcoholism encyclopedia, outlining a study of the alcohol question and making preparations for a membership campaign directed toward making Japan a prohibition country.

"The Norway Student Anti-Alcohol Union at its annual meeting demanded more complete temperance education in all schools and requested the appropriation of 250,000 crowns for the establishment of an alcohol-free students' hotel.

"In Latvia the students and young people have organized more than 500 societies, which are conducting lecture courses and conferences in the various communes, urging total abstinence and anti-liquor legislation.

"Students in Jugoslavia are supporting a movement for personal abstinence, associating this movement with the fight for better public health among classes which heretofore have lacked education or opportunity for advance.

"Turkish students, through the Green Crescent, a Turkish anti-alcoholic society, are supporting a campaign to protect child life from the ravages of alcoholism. The present Turkish Government has made the sale and production of liquor a licensed monopoly.

The anti-alcohol movement in Bolivia is being supported by the general director of public health, who officially urges departmental directors of hygiene to interest in the fight against alcoholism the political authorities, municipalities, intellectual institutions and charitable institutions."

RULE OF ARMIES BY LEAGUE PUT BEFORE NATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

by an international institution, and thus deeply affects the sovereignty of each country.

In his statement M. Paul-Boncour attempted to refute the German and Italian idea that it is feasible to bring about absolute equality of armaments among nations. He defied anybody to prove international parity is workable or possible and characterized as duplicity any effort to establish it.

He pointed to the fact that the United States and Edgland have pronounced superiority in naval strength as proof that equality of armaments cannot be realized.

In official French circles it was pointed out that while the Government cannot accept responsibility for M. Paul-Boncour's utterances, the idea of turning armed forces over to the League is not entirely new, as the late M. Leon Bourgeois proposed the constitution of a general military staff at the Versailles Peace Conference.

Respect for Decisions

"When the disarmament conference agrees upon the actual figures of the defense strength of each country," M. Paul-Boncour said in his statement, "our idea is that these forces should cease to be forces left entirely to the disposition of these countries and that there should be an international mortgage upon them. That means that the Council of the League will say what should be done with them when, faced with a proved case of aggression, it should by virtue of Article 16 (unless the pact is nothing more than a scrap of paper) take definite action in a precise situation."

Mutual Assistance Essential

Until the problem of mutual assistance is settled, formidable obstacles will be encountered in disarmament, M. Paul-Boncour declared, citing the difficulties met by the Washington and London naval conferences.

"General von Seeckt has said that the World War substituted for the eventual and feared hegemony of Germany the very real supremacy of France," he continued.

"Much could be said about this, but that is not the question. The question is not one of a succession of hegemonies or of a struggle for hegemony. What we must assure is a hegemony of the League of Nations."

Discussing the forthcoming disarmament conference, he declared: "The risks of failure will diminish and difficulties will be removed if people will accept that good rule of relations between parties which is based upon the respect of texts.

Necessities of Security

"General von Seeckt forgot in his recent declaration an important passage of Article VIII of the League Covenant, which says that limitations and reductions of armaments of all countries should be based upon the necessities of their national security and of their international obligations.

"What does this mean? It means that the Covenant must be read in its entirety, that its articles complement one another, and that Article VIII is weakened if there is any weakening of Article XVI, which says that in a case of aggression the attacked nation is not alone and that other signatories of the Covenant will stand by her side with their financial, economic, military, air and naval forces.

"That means that the armed forces allocated to each nation by virtue of the decisions of the forthcoming disarmament conference should cease to be the forces left entirely to the disposition of these countries and that there should be an international mortgage upon them. That means that the Council of the League will say what should be done with them when, faced with a proved case of aggression, it should by virtue of Article 16 (unless the pact is nothing more than a scrap of paper) take definite action in a precise situation."

Limitation of armaments, he declared, is linked with the idea of establishing an international armed force which will insure respect for arbitral decisions and with a policy of imposing penalties on nations which have been declared aggressors. He said French circles yearned for perpetual peace and are growing apprehensive over next year's disarmament conference.

"Europe's troubles, the campaign for the revision of treaties, the hypocrisy with which France's military strength is weighed with a total ignoring of France's responsibilities, and an evident jealousy of France's financial situation which takes no account of France's sacrifices—all are engendering the impression here that there is a deliberate wish to ruin France's national security," the statement continued.

Called Decisive for Peace

M. Paul-Boncour declared his opinion that the disarmament conference would be the gravest event since the signing of the war treaties and a decisive step in the evolution of peace.

"Upon its success or failure depends the future of peace," he asserted. "People are watching France. Many are ready to hold us responsible for the failure of the conference or to think of success only at France's expense.

"I mean that the failure of the disarmament conference would be the signal for the re-armament of powers which, under the peace treaties are subjected to special limitations. Germany has told us this clearly and Hungary thinks as Germany. General von Seeckt, who created Germany's new professional army and aims at supplementing it with militia, has recently laid down unacceptable premises. They are based upon the idea of mathematical parity between the armed forces of nations, an idea which is contrary to the League Covenant.

"This idea echoes the thought of Mussolini, who with his customary directness pledges Italy to accept a minimum of forces acceptable to other great continental powers This means France since it seems clear that in naval strength at least the United States and Great Britain are given a superiority which is entirely defensible and legitimate but which nevertheless constitutes a serious snag to the principle of parity between nations."

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—T. Julian McGill, vice-president, has been elected president of Twin City Rapid Transit Company to succeed the late Horace Lowry. Frank Carrell, of Quebec, has been elected a director to succeed Donald Goodrich.

'Rio' to Get Rid of Its Big Rock

BRAZILIAN CAPITAL AS SEEN FROM THE AIR

Rio de Janeiro Is Surrounded by Rocky Hills, the Most Famous of Which, "The Sugar Loaf," Can Be Seen in the Extreme Left Upper Corner of the Picture. The Black Arrow, However, Points to What Is Most in the Public Eye There at the Present Time, as It Has Stood for Years in the Midst of the Business District Barring Further Expansion. Business Has Flowed Around It, and, as It Could Not Go Over It, the City Took It Over for a Matter of $3,000,000 and Is to Dig It Down and Cart It to Fill In a Portion of the Bay.

DOAK ACCUSED OF NEGLECTING WAR VETERANS

Employment Service Head Resigns When Power Is Taken Away

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 — Mr. Francis I. Jones, for ten years director-general of the United States unemployment service, today submitted his resignation to Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, with a blunt indictment of methods followed in the recent reorganization and expansion of the service, under the direction of Mr. John R. Alpine, newly appointed supervising director.

Mr. Jones's resignation was requested by Mr. Doak, who notified him that his services had been "exceedingly unsatisfactory" and "not conducing to best results." In answer, the director-general replied that it was "a source of extreme gratification" to him to know that he had no part in establishing the new set-up, which he termed "unsatisfactory and bitterly disappointing."

The Jones letter sharply criticises Mr. Doak for commending the work of the old United States employment service at the time the Wagner bill for a new service was vetoed and then turning around and placing over its existing head a supervising director.

Mr. Doak, at the time of the veto of the Wagner bill, Mr. Jones points out, stated that he was opposed to abolishing "the tested machinery of a decade of service" and "disrupting a service which had been built up by years of experience."

When he attempted to discharge his duties as he had done in the past, Mr. Jones declared, he found them taken from him, and he criticized the Secretary of Labor for issuing orders abolishing specialized employment services for war veterans.

"Your views," he wrote, "appear to be somewhat inconsistent when it is pointed out that in advising the President's veto of the Wagner bill you called attention to the fact that the measure would abolish the specialized service for farm labor and that for veterans, declaring, 'I cannot approve a measure which proposes to scrap these agencies.'

"When my attention was called to your attitude which would have meant destruction of the Veterans' Employment Service, I determined to protest vigorously," the letter continued. "I consulted with men interested in the specialized veterans' service and they shared my feelings. In our conversation, I said perhaps my action in the matter would cost me my position but that I was willing to be 'crucified' if the specialized service, to which I devoted much of my time and honest effort, could be saved. I felt, moreover, Mr. Secretary, that I owed you the duty of protecting you from the wrath of all former service men.

"National Commander O'Neal and Col. John Thomas Taylor, attorney and legislative agent of the American Legion, called to see you and voiced their protest at your action. You were good enough to say to them that you would rescind your instructions and continue their specialized service as I had established it.

"To have the good will and confidence of the ex-service men is of greater value to me than to be director-general," Mr. Jones declared in conclusion.

Secretary Doak's only comment on the letter was:

"The resignation of Mr. Jones was demanded for the good of the service. The service will benefit by his departure."

Mr. Doak today received a letter from Mr. R. Claude Babcock, national commander of the Disabled Veterans of the World War which said in part: "I desire to state that within the last two months your department has actively cooperated with this organization and the Veteran's Administration in the formulation of a definite program to find employment for the 85,000 unemployed, but employable veterans who have disabilities resulting from war service."

NEW TRIAL ASKED FOR THOMAS MOONEY

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1 (AP)—Mr. Sari L. Shinn, Oakland attorney, filed a motion in Superior Court here yesterday asking for a new trial for Thomas Mooney, charging his conviction was "fraudulently conceived and procured."

Mr. Shinn said he acted with the authorization of Mooney, who is serving a life sentence in San Quentin prison for alleged participation in the bombing of a preparedness parade here in 1916. Ten persons were killed. The chief basis of the petition is the allegation that Mr. Charles Fickert, district attorney when Mooney was tried, and his assistant, Mr. Edward Cunha, "wilfully" permitted false testimony to be given.

RIO DE JANEIRO TO RAZE HILL IN CITY'S CENTER

Bar to Expansion of Business Will Be Used to Fill in Bay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sept. 1—The city government announces the purchase of San Antonio hill in the center of the city for $3,000,000. The hill is to be cut down to street level to make way for improvements begun two years ago.

Rio de Janeiro lies among some dozen hills and mountains. The city has curved around them, passed between them, and climbed up their sides, and now—to further spread out, has no place to go but over them. This is too prodigious an undertaking even for this enterprising Brazilian capital, and so engineers have chosen to cut away the hill and use it for filling in the shores of the bay.

To move other hills and mountains around Rio has long been the ambition of enterprising engineers. To beautify the city still further has been the dream of landscape architects. To enlarge the business area has been the determination of commercial interests. In a measure, all will be satisfied, at least temporarily, with the disappearance of San Antonio hill.

Lying at the south end of the Bay of Rio, called the most picturesque harbor in the world, the city has been called "the cleanest of all cities." It numbers some 1,500,000 persons, of whom nearly 300,000 are foreigners. Settled by the Portuguese there has been a continuous effort to beautify the streets and parks.

Lined with massive buildings of private or commercial nature the Avenida Rio Branco, a mile long from north to south through the center of the city, continues under the name of Avenida Beira Mar nearly four miles along the shore of the bay. Green-tipped hills and round-topped mountains peer down upon it, wondering, perhaps, when they, too, will go the way of San Antonio hill.

Some day the feats of engineering skill plus the ambitions of man may carve a wider road for the city between the Bay of Rio and the Atlantic Ocean, but until that time the hills and the mountains remain to gaze day and night upon Rio with its broad boulevards, beautiful stucco homes in their tropical setting, the walks inlaid with stones of all colors, and the magnificent parks.

Rio remains, but San Antonio hill must go.

Sir Hall Caine Has Passed On

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, Sept. 1 (AP)—Sir Hall Caine, noted novelist, passed on last night at his home, Greeba Castle.

Sir Hall Caine came from Runcorn, Cheshire, at an early age to live on the Isle of Man. Later he was sent to Liverpool to be trained as an architect. He never practiced that profession, however, but turned to journalistic work. He became an editorial writer on the staff of the Liverpool Mercury. After six years he went to London on the invitation of Mr. D. G. Rossetti, the poet-painter, and remained as his secretary and companion until Mr. Rossetti passed on.

The first writings of Sir Hall to attract attention were "Sonnets of Three Centuries" and "Recollections of Rossetti," both published in 1882. For nearly 50 years thereafter he produced novels and plays, many of the latter being dramatized versions of his books. One of his early successes was "The Deemster," a story of early life on the Isle of Man. "The Manxman," a development of the same theme, was even more popular. These and a few others firmly established his reputation and laid the foundation for his fortune. He acquired Greeba Castle, one of the finest residences on the Isle of Man, and for some years sat in the House of Keys, the Manx parliament.

Others of Sir Hall's better known works include "The Christian," "The Bondman," "The Scapegoat," "The White Prophet" and "The Master of Man." He wrote "Daisy and Joan" as an original film story, and a number of the books mentioned were shown on the screen in Great Britain and the United States.

Receiver Named For Delaware Firm

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 1 (AP)—Mr. Hugh M. Morris, former federal judge here, has been appointed receiver for the Tri-Utilities Corporation, a Delaware concern, on application of Tuckie Mann & Co.

The appointment was made by Judge John P. Nields in United States District Court. The petition for a receiver alleged that the Tri-Utilities Corporation did not have sufficient funds to meet current obligations.

Mr. John Biggs Jr., of Wilmington, representing the defendant, Mr. Conner, admitted the allegations and consented to the receivership. The Tri-Utilities Corporation is a holding company for public utility concerns.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Formation of a reorganization committee for the Tri-Utilities Corporation was announced today, after appointment of a receiver for the large public utility holding corporation in Wilmington, Del.

The company controls utilities serving nearly 700 municipalities scattered through 26 states. Total assets were carried in the Dec. 31 balance sheet at $397,487,420.

The corporation defaulted on the semiannual interest payment due today on its 5 per cent convertible debenture bonds. The reorganization committee will work out a plan expected to keep the properties intact.

The system's difficulties are understood in Wall Street to be due to inability to finance its capital requirements through security sales under existing market conditions.

Colombia Seeks Help on Problems

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 1 (By U. P.)—President Olaya Herrera announced yesterday he was planning a trip to the United States soon to confer with leading American business men and Government officials concerning Colombia's financial and economic problems.

The announcement made it clear that a definite decision to leave Colombia had not yet been reached by the President. Such an absence, almost unprecedented in Latin-American countries, first must be approved by Congress. Publication of the statement in Bogota papers caused no excitement, and politicians believe that President Olaya will have no difficulty in obtaining the necessary consent from Congress.

Although affected to some extent by the world depression, Colombia has been particularly fortunate in that its coffee, necessary for blending with low grade beans from other countries, has maintained almost normal price levels. President Olaya, formerly Colombian Minister to Washington, six months ago called in Prof. E. W. Kemmerer, economic expert of Princeton University, to reorganize Colombia's fiscal system.

WOLMAN FAVORS VETERANS' FUND OF $1,500,000,000

Advocated at Kansas City Convention as Means of Easing Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1—"Aid for every veteran" is the slogan of Mr. Paul G. Wolman, Baltimore lawyer, and commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in national convention in Kansas City this week. Mr. Wolman asks the Government to spend $1,500,000,000 more on war veterans, their dependent parents, orphans and widows.

"My idea, and to it the Veterans of Foreign Wars have pledged themselves, is pensions for dependent parents, orphans and widows of World War veterans who pass on," he explained, "plus immediate payment of the remainder of adjusted service certificates in cash.

"The Secretary of the Treasury can borrow money for the United States at lower rates than ever before. Think of $1,500,000,000 going to war veterans and their families! That's a way to alleviate unemployment and poverty without charity. As for the Government, it would have years to pay for the protection given it by the men who fought in the war.

"You cannot discriminate between the soldiers of a few months and a few years. Some soldiers in a few months on this side may have incurred disabilities as heavy as those abroad in several years. If you draw the line you are bound to cause injustices."

The attitude of the soldiers of the World War is needed to combat the serious problems of the nation today, Gov. Henry S. Caulfield of Missouri told the veterans Monday.

The greetings of President Hoover to the convention were carried by Mr. Ernest Lee Jahncke, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Assurances that veterans would receive preference in public construction work this winter in Kansas City were given by Mayor Bryce B. Smith.

Hotel Lucerne
NEW YORK
Sun-lighted rooms and suites on a wide, quiet thoroughfare, moderately priced.
201 West 79th Street
Telephone ENdicott 2-7100

SAVE MONEY—

BUY THE NEW 1½ TON REO SPEED WAGON
1. Heavy full-floating rear axle designed for dualing.
2. Dual wheel equipment at slight extra cost.
3. Heavy I" channeled frame.
4. 4-speeds forward transmission.
5. Big truck engines—4 or 6 cylinder.
6. Chrome nickel cylinders—wearing 7 times longer than grey iron.
7. Maximum piston displacements—265 inches in the 4 cylinder, 314.7 inches in the 6 cylinder.
8. Heavy steering cylinder.
9. Full pressure lubrication—even to piston pins.
10. Five bearing crankshaft in the 4 cylinder; seven bearing in the 6 cylinder.
11. More loading space on frame back of cab.
12. Weatherproof hydraulic brakes.
13. Heavy Duty Spicer steel chassis.
$625
4-cylinder, Flatbed . . . $625
6-cylinder, Flatbed . . . $725
Chassis f. o. b. Lansing
Dual Wheels $30 Extra
Reo Trucks and Speed Wagons ranging from 1 ton to 4 tons. Prices $625 to $2800, chassis f. o. b. Lansing.
REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
LANSING MICHIGAN
TORONTO CANADA

The Southam Newspapers OF CANADA
Six outstanding daily newspapers published in six important Canadian cities
The Vancouver Province, Vancouver, B. C.
The Calgary Herald, Calgary, Alberta
The Edmonton Journal, Edmonton, Alberta
The Winnipeg Tribune, Winnipeg, Manitoba
The Hamilton Spectator, Hamilton, Ontario
The Ottawa Citizen, Ottawa, Ontario
THE SOUTHAM PUBLISHING CO., LTD., MONTREAL, CANADA

GENSLER-LEE, SETH THOMAS CLOCKS

Seth Thomas Electric $27.50
PAY NOTHING DOWN, 75c A WEEK
New Seth Thomas with SYNCHRONOUS electric motor movement. Remarkably low price. Rich, brown, American walnut case. 17 inches long and 7 inches high. Silvered dial. Three hands, hour, minute and second. No winding or setting. Complete with electric cord, to plug into your light socket. Special, $27.50. NO MONEY DOWN, 75c a week. Same price, cash or credit.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
Gensler-Lee Jewelry Co.
Corner 13th and Chestnut, PHILADELPHIA
45 Tremont Street, BOSTON
396 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK
SIXTEEN STORES FROM COAST TO COAST

Look for advertisement of local ENNA JETTICK DEALERS elsewhere in this issue.

ENNA JETTICK SHOES FOR WOMEN
YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT
$5 $6
AAAAA to EEE
Sizes 1 to 12
To Fit Feet Correctly is an obligation with every
Enna Jettick Dealer
With 177 different sizes and widths available, he is equipped to fit any normal foot perfectly and stylishly at $5 and $6.
Listen to Enna Jettick Melodies coast to coast broadcast over WJZ and associated stations every Sunday evening.
WRITE
ENNA JETTICK SHOES, INC.
AUBURN, N. Y.

VACATION SPECIAL

$15 Gladstone NOW $9.95
Mail orders carefully filled.
Genuine Cowhide Leather, Buffalo Grain. Choice of Mahogany, Black or Brown.
This bag will give real service.
Luggage and Jewelry Repairing.
People's Jewelry & Luggage Shop
151 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
Cor. Haviland Street Tel. COM. 4726

DISTINCTIVE JEWELRY at Reasonable Prices.
Watch Repairing—Jewelry Modernized
Clifton B. Lund Jeweler
308 Boylston Street Boston

Young Man! Study ADVERTISING
It's a Splendid Field
Advertising work is fascinating. Leading authorities look for great expansion in the field. This will demand more trained men—young blood—COMERS. We invite colleges and H. S. graduates to attend our DAY school, where you will get an intensely PRACTICAL training under men who have spent their lives in the business. Our Treasurer (a reader of The Christian Science Monitor) will be glad to arrange dependable rooming quarters for out-of-town students. School capacity limited. Enroll now. Call or write for bulletin No. 39.
Boston Institute of Advertising
711 Boylston Street, Boston.

How about your hosiery?
Is it correct in color . . . sheer as it should be . . . yet long wearing? Smartly dull in finish—and plenty long enough? These stockings are all of that and, in addition, just now repriced surprisingly low for such quality!
Our New "Durasheer" $1.50
formerly 2.00
Dull finished chiffon stockings, with hemstitched tops, picot edges, and a 5 3/5 to 34 inch length. Wear Paseo, Elephant skin, Matin or Moonbeige with the new greens . . . Tropique, Tahiti, or Smoketone with the fall browns. Smoketone or Elephant skin also blend beautifully with black.
An Exceptional Lingerie Value!
Hand made Stepins $1.95
Truly exquisite is the handwork and French-finished crepe of these stepins now priced much below usual. You'll also like the smooth-fitting yokes, pearl buttoned side closings and decorative embroidered designs.
Second Floor, Lingerie Shop
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
BOSTON HYANNIS (June to October)

NEW HAMPSHIRE COMPTROLLER MAKES REPORT

New Department Presents Correct Picture of State's Finances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 1—For the first time in the history of New Hampshire, a correct picture of its assets and liabilities were made available yesterday through a report of the state comptroller, an office set up by the Legislature of 1931.

In his report Mr. Milan A. Dickinson, the comptroller, says the present system of bookkeeping permits every state official to know at the end of each day approximately the standing of his department's finances.

The comptroller act was passed at the direct request of Gov. John G. Winant, whose experience during his term in 1925-26 showed him the need for modern accounting methods.

In operating under a budget system, such as has been installed under the Winant administration, it is no longer possible to spend all the amounts appropriated by legislative action, inasmuch as by further regulation the chief executive has, in effect, complete control at all times of the finances of each state department. The regulation is that quarterly during the fiscal year each department head must confer with the Governor, to advise him what finances are necessary for the three-month period. The regulation prohibits department heads from not only overrunning appropriations but obviates expenditures not always necessary.

The new system makes it obligatory on departments, prior to each session of the Legislature, to submit to the comptroller an estimate of the amount of money needed for each department for the succeeding two years. Upon receipt of such estimates the sums are laid before the Governor and Council two months before the new administration begins, and the newly elected governor is also permitted to deliberate with the out-going governor.

From a study of department financial requirements the Governor will be able to incorporate in his inaugural address his recommendations for department expenditure. Thus the budget may be made up before the Legislature convenes and with a printed copy of such a measure before him, the individual member may have immediate opportunity to study the matter and expedite action.

WIDE PROTEST FOLLOWS ISSUE OF MOTOR RATES

(Continued from Page 1)

at 10:30 a. m. The hearing is to be for "all persons and insurance companies desiring to be heard and show cause, if any they have, why the said classifications and schedule of premium charges should not be fixed and established for 1932." The commissioner's office also makes known that written communications will be given consideration.

Carefully Analyzed

The commissioner, in making the announcement, said that the data and statistics upon which the proposed schedule is based have been carefully and thoroughly analyzed and considered. An increase in the rates is necessitated because the data and experience records indicate that the losses and expenses for 1930 exceed the premiums earned, he said.

"The number of claims for fatalities or personal injuries again increased substantially during 1930," Mr. Brown said in a statement accompanying the preliminary schedule. In 1930, 69,663 claims were filed as against 46,646 in 1926, 50,502 in 1928, and 61,100 in 1929, he cited.

"In recent months much valuable accident prevention work has been done by safety committees, chambers of commerce and other organizations in different parts of the State," the commissioner said. "In general, however, the duration of this work has apparently not been sufficient to have an appreciable effect upon the rate level.

"The loss experience under the policies issued under the compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance act has necessitated an annual increase in the rates therefor since 1928. The expediency of the present law has been before the Legislature, and its operation has been the subject of a legislative inquiry. Several bills seeking to repeal or modify the law were considered by the Legislature at its session of 1931. None of these bills was passed. This action of the Legislature may fairly be assumed to reflect a general public opinion that the principle of the law is sound and should be continued in force."

New Territories

The new schedule provides for a rearrangement of the present territories into which the Commonwealth is divided under the schedule now in force, and sets up 18 territories for private passenger cars, eight for commercial automobiles, eight for public automobiles, and three for garages and dealers.

The division of the rates into 18 territories, as against eight last year, indicates a gradual trend toward establishment of rates for individual cities and towns, based on accident and loss rates as they are properly classified. Previously, it has been impossible to gather enough accurate data to permit such a classification. In many cases this year, single cities comprise a single territory. Several small communities, in which the accident record for 1931 was high, have been placed into territories covering larger cities having similar records.

Motorcycle classification has been eliminated. All vehicles of this type will be charged the same rate according to the territory where they are garaged, and increases in practically every territory are proposed. In Chelsea, the new rates propose an increase of $23 to $143. Commissioner Brown indicates in his report that no change would be made in the "W, X, and Y" classification for passenger automobiles. "W" covers all light cars such as Fords, Chevrolets, and Plymouth; while "X" covers the heavier models, and "Y" the largest passenger vehicles.

Commercial Cars

The increase does not affect commercial cars so noticeably. Rates in several territories would be reduced, while others would be increased. It is proposed that there be eight territories for commercial cars. Eight territories have also been proposed for public automobiles, which includes taxis. The 1932 figures for taxicabs and public livery in Boston, Brookline, Chelsea, Cambridge, Everett, Revere, Somerville and Winthrop, making up territory one, are set at $360, compared with $275 in 1931.

Trailers used for pleasure purposes attached to private passenger cars may be covered for a flat charge of $20 by indorsement on the policy covering the car to which the trailer is attached. Any car regularly garaged outside the State, which requires Massachusetts registration, is to be charged a rate in accordance with the manual rule which will designate the territorial rate which approximates "average," the commissioner proposes.

Electric automobiles, other than passenger, would be subject to a 25 per cent discount from the rates for gasoline cars. Interurban trucks regularly used in freight service between cities and towns in Massachusetts would be rated in accordance with the highest rated territory through or in which the trucks operate.

Proposed 1932 Car Insurance Rates

TERRITORY	W 1932	W 1931	X 1932	X 1931	Y 1932	Y 1931
1. Chelsea	$87	$64	$82	$67	$114	$90
2. Revere	73	57	77	60	96	72
3. Boston	61	53	65	57	87	68
4. Everett	53	43	55	44	69	56
5. Cambridge, Somerville, Winthrop	46	43	49	44	61	56
Malden	46	33	49	37	61	44
6. Lynn, Lynnfield, Saugus, Peabody	43	33	45	37	56	44
Nahant	43	28	45	30	56	36
7. Brookline	39	33	42	37	53	44
8. Medford	41	33	44	37	54	44
9. Billerica, Dracut, Lowell, North Reading, Tewksbury, Wilmington	37	28	40	30	49	36
10. Arlington, Belmont, Dedham, Melrose, Milton, Newton, Quincy, Salem, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Winchester, Woburn	34	33	36	37	45	44
11. Chicopee, Fall River, Holyoke, Somerset, Worcester	30	23	32	26	40	34
South Hadley	30	16	32	23	40	27
12. Abington, Avon, Braintree, Brockton, Burlington, Canton, Cohasset, Dover, Framingham, Hingham, Holbrook, Hull, Lexington, Lincoln, Natick, Needham, Norwood, Randolph, Reading, Rockland, Stoughton, Wayland, Wellesley, Weston, Westwood, Weymouth...	30	25	31	30	39	36
Stoneham	30	33	31	37	39	44
Ashland, Bedford, Concord, Franklin, Holliston, Hudson, Marlboro, Medfield, Medway, Milford, Millis, Norfolk, Sharon, Sherborn, Sudbury, Walpole, Whitman	30	16	31	23	39	27
13. Lawrence, Methuen	29	25	31	30	38	36
14. Beverly, Danvers, Marblehead, Swampscott	27	25	29	30	38	36
Gloucester, Middleton, Rockport, Wenham	27	16	29	23	36	27
15. Agawam, East Longmeadow, Longmeadow, Springfield, West Springfield	26	23	28	28	35	34
Ludlow, Wilbraham	26	16	28	23	35	27
16. Andover, Haverhill, North Andover	25	25	26	30	32	36
Amesbury, Groveland, Merrimac, Newburyport, Salisbury.	25	16	26	23	32	27
17. Acushnet, Auburn, Boylston, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, Grafton, Holden, Leicester, Millbury, New Bedford, Paxton, Shrewsbury, West Boylston..	23	23	24	28	30	34
18. Chelmsford, Tyngsboro	16	25	21	30	27	36
Rest of State: (231 Cities and Towns)	16	16	21	23	27	27

Port of Boston Reports for Year

Vessels from all parts of the world, flying the flags of 14 nations and bringing raw materials and finished products of all descriptions, entered the port of Boston during the fiscal year ending June 30, figures compiled for W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs at Boston and made public today show.

Entrances numbered 1767 vessels, having a net tonnage of 6,273,422 tons, of which 625 were American flag and 1142 foreign flag boats. Clearances totaled 1754 craft with a net tonnage in all of 6,260,646 tons, of which 605 were American flag and 1149 foreign flag vessels. Coastwise movements at Boston included 1633 entrances and 1623 clearances, with American flag vessels predominating. Of the entrances, 1467 were American and 156 foreign vessels, while the clearances included 1490 American and 133 foreign vessels.

Intercoastal trade, which has grown by leaps and bounds since opening of the Panama Canal, resulted in 233 vessels arriving at Boston and 235 sailing from the port during the year, these figures not being included in the coastwise statistics.

Of the 1767 entrances at Boston from foreign ports, 1725 brought cargo and 42 came in ballast, while 1285 of the total were direct entrances, 204 came via other ports and 278 called here with residue cargo. This total does not include seven American planes and one foreign plane, all coming from foreign ports.

PACKING FIRM TO AID COTTON BY BUYING

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP)—Mr. E. A. Cudahy Jr., president of the Cudahy Packing Company, announced yesterday in a telegram to all of the company's branches that beginning at once and until Dec. 1 it would spend 10 per cent of the returns on its southern sales to buy a store cotton in an effort to bolster the market.

Officials of the company estimated the sales in that period would amount to $10,000,000, and that $1,000,000 would be available for the purchase.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and warmer tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy with showers and moderate west shifting to southwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, followed by showers Wednesday and possibly in west portion late tonight or Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, followed by showers late tonight or Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, followed by showers Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast winds, shifting to south and becoming fresh Wednesday; mostly fair weather tonight, followed by increasing cloudiness, with probable showers Wednesday.

Official Temperatures
(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Sept.1	Max. Aug.31		8 a.m. Sept.1	Max. Aug.31
Atlantic City.	72	82	Nantucket ..	64	76
Bismarck ...	58	78	New Orleans.	78	90
Boston	61	76	New York ..	66	78
Buffalo	66	68	Norfolk, Va...	72	86
Calgary	48	..	North Platte .	54	84
Charleston ..	78	86	Philadelphia..	66	80
Chicago	76	82	Phoenix,Ariz.	72	94
Cincinnati ..	70	86	Pittsburgh ..	68	78
Denver	56	74	Portland, Me.	56	74
Eastport, Me.	58	68	Raleigh	74	90
Hatteras	80	84	St. Louis ...	72	88
Helena,Mont.	60	76	St. Paul	52	66
Huron, S. D..	52	76	Salt Lake City	62	80
Jacksonville..	76	86	San Francisco	52	62
Kansas City.	70	92	SantaFe,N.M.	48	72
Key West	84	88	Seattle	66	70
Los Angeles .	68	82	Tampa	78	90
Memphis	76	90	Washington .	70	84
Miami, Fla..	84	88	Wichita,Kan.	72	94
Montreal	54	64	Williston,N.D.	44	70

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 2:42 p. m., Wednesday 3:04 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:50 p. m.

SALARIES ARE REDUCED

CHICOPEE, Mass., Sept. 1 (AP)—All salaried employees of A. G. Spalding & Bros., sporting goods manufacturers, from the president down, received pay reductions amounting in most cases to 10 per cent, effective today. The reduction affects employees not only of the corporation's factories but of its stores throughout the country.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

Gilbert & Sullivan NOW
WORLD FAVORITE OPERA
"MIKADO" with ALL-STAR CAST
THRIFT PRICES: Eves. 50c to $2. Wed. Mats. 50c to $1. Sat. Mats. 50c to $1.50
Erlanger Thea., W. 44 St. Phone 6-7993. Eves. 8:30.

KATHARINE CORNELL
in The Barretts of Wimpole St.
by RUDOLF BESIER
Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
Empire Th., Bway-40th. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:40

BOSTON

Fine arts STATE THEATRE BUILDING
Stage Struck
A Viennese Film Comedy....

United States' Policy Pleases Cuban Factions

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 31 (By U. P.)—With the excitement caused by the revolutionary fiasco of former President Menocal generally subsiding, both Government and anti-Government factions are finding time to review the non-intervention policy of the Washington Administration and the manner in which Mr. Harry F. Guggenheim, United States Ambassador here, maintained an impartial attitude toward all sides.

Even at the height of ill feeling between the contending factions, three anti-Government papers carried lengthy editorials commenting on the manner in which Mr. Guggenheim maintained a careful neutrality and at the same time showed great sympathy and a desire to help the Cubans settle their differences.

Although there are certain factions in Cuba today which are still clamoring for American intervention, they are proud secretly of the fact that this country has been treated as an independent republic and allowed to fight out its differences without interference from the United States.

The revolution temporarily halted negotiations for an extension of repayment time on Cuba's $100,000,000 short term loans. If this extension can be worked out the Government will be in a good position to carry through the next few years.

Despite heavy cuts in the budget for the last three years and the passage of an emergency tax measure, which increased the sales tax on all imported goods to 7½ per cent of their value, Cuba is having a difficult time balancing her budget.

So far interest and amortization payments have been promptly met on the foreign debt but the Government has been forced to suspend all public works and dismiss many hundreds of employees in order to raise the money.

Government officials are hopeful that with the political situation more tranquil than it has been in months, a rising sugar market and a fair chance of extending the time for payments of foreign loans, the coming winter will mark the beginning of better times.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

September brings a large batch of theatrical offerings to Boston stages. The next opening will be at the Majestic, where on Monday evening a new musical comedy will be presented by J. Andrew White, with Rosetta Duncan and Don Barclay in the cast. The piece is said to satirize the radio industry.

The Shubert will be reopened Sept. 14 with "Meet My Sister," a musical comedy adapted from the German by Harry Wagstaff Gribble. The cast will contain Walter Slezak and others of the New York company.

The same evening will see the start of the first of two impending Gilbert and Sullivan operetta series, when the Bostonians present "The Mikado" at the Lyric.

A week later, Milton Aborn's Civic Light Opera Company will open at the Colonial with the same piece. The cast will include Hizi Koyke, Frank Moulan, William Danforth and Herbert Waterous, the principals of the New York production.

To the Plymouth, also on Sept. 21, comes "Precedent," play based on the Mooney-Billings case, current last season in New York.

The famous French picture, "Le Million," will be the next bill at the Fine Arts Theater, starting Saturday. This is one of the productions brought to the Fine Arts through its alliance with Tobis, the German syndicate.

INDIANS IN COUNCIL OVER LAND CLAIMS

SHAWNEE, Okla., Sept. 1 (AP)—Tom-toms and war whoops were stilled, but Indians gathered nevertheless in council here today to plan a sortie against the whites, with the rich gold coast and business sections of Chicago and the vicinity as their goal.

Approximately 2000 members of the Pottawatomie Tribe now resident in Oklahoma met to draft claims against the Government for lands of which they said they were deprived without adequate recompense. They seek title to land now part of four states, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana.

Tin Cans and Red Paint Aid Boys In 'Thrills' for Three-Ringed Circus

With clanging gong and shrieking siren a fire truck, made of old lumber, tin cans and red paint, ushered in the "three-ring circus" staged by over 500 playground boys on the Boston Common yesterday afternoon.

Boys from 30 playgrounds throughout the city presented humorous acts which greatly amused the audience of more than 10,000 persons who had gathered on the parade grounds to witness the performance. Gay clowns, with bright spotted faces, Indians, with great gobs of paint, as well as dragons and snake charmers were quite a part of the show.

One group presented "Our Gang" in a police and fire department act and rescued a fair lady from amid the fireworks and sulphur on the burning walls of the wall-board home especially erected on the Common. And there were funny animals, especially the huge dragon made up of 10 boys, which was slain by Mr. Joseph Healy of the Fens Stadium Playground, in the part of the brave "High Lord Executioner of Titipu." Then there were three large elephants headed by a boy bearing the sign, "Don't Feed the Animals," and another one reading, "O, For a Lincoln to Free the School Boy."

Music was furnished by the kitchen band and about 100 boys from different playgrounds presented a flag drill. There was an exciting sack race and some of the boys gave a comedy baseball game, while others did a country dance and "Coxey's army" of unemployed wandered about the grounds quite care free. Then there was Mr. William M. Mullen, clad in high hat and high boots, who made a most realistic ringmaster directing the various events, and Mr. John A. Lane of the recreational division of the Park Department was in charge of the track events, with Mr. Connell directing the ring specialties. The performance, with the addition of a few acts, was repeated at 8:15 in the evening before another gathering of about 8000 persons who watched the performances on the field brightly illuminated by floodlights.

WORLD STUDENT SERVICE GROUP OPENS SESSIONS

Delegates at Mount Holyoke Receive Welcome of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 1—Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, chief of Division of Far Eastern Affairs, United States Department of State, speaking last evening at the opening session of the tenth annual conference of International Student Service, held at Mount Holyoke College from Aug. 31 to Sept. 8, extended to its 200 delegates, of whom 117 are representatives of foreign universities and colleges, the official welcome of the United States.

Familiar with university life in the Far East as a former member of the faculty of Indemnity College, China, a former Rhodes scholar at Oxford, well known for his interest in international affairs as a member in 1925 and 1927 of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu, Dr. Hornbeck evinced keen interest in the deliberations of these delegations with such varied backgrounds but with one common goal.

Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke, extended to this cosmopolitan group the freedom of the campus. She characterized the conference as one of the most significant events which the college had witnessed during its entire history of almost 100 years. The achievement of "a world mind for peace," she said, was an exceedingly difficult task. Its accomplishment, like every human advance, was dependent on the thinkers of the world.

"Public opinion," she said, "is shaped quite as much by the quiet thinkers whose influence permeates the mass thinking, as by the so-called leaders of thought. The important thing is that the 'thinking-through' should be done, and its influence applied to the problems which make the day in which we live of such far-reaching consequence.

"It is your business to think and to think hard, exchanging ideas and promulgating plans and projects which do indeed give promise of making a distinct and permanent contribution to better international understanding."

The general conference theme "The University in a Changing World" will be approached from various viewpoints. Sessions are to be held three times a day throughout the week and discussions will be open to the 117 faculty members and students of foreign universities and colleges and seventy-four from American institutions.

Among the foreign group the largest delegation comes from Germany, numbering 17. Great Britain has 16 delegates, with an additional 11 from Canada. Switzerland has sent seven, Austria five, Hungary five, China, Poland and New Zealand have each four representatives. Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Holland, India and Spain have three each. Japan, the Philippine Islands, Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Jugoslavia and Russia have each two representatives, while single delegates are present from Argentina, Cuba, Estonia, Latvia, Persia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Mexico, Irak, Rumania and Turkey.

The list of American colleges and universities represented includes, besides well-known eastern institutions such as Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Amherst, Massachusetts State College, Bates, Brown and Colgate, Barnard, Vassar, Wellesley, Radcliffe, Smith and Mount Holyoke, the state universities of California, Oregon, Minnesota, Kansas, Wisconsin, the Texas Teachers College the Florida State Women's College, the Buffalo Seminary, the Buffalo Teachers College, the Pittsburgh State Teachers College, Howard University, Washington, the College of Negroes, Petersburg, Va., and such well-known schools as the Emma Willard School, Troy, N. Y., the Deerfield Academy and the Masters School, Dobbs Ferry.

Undergraduates of Mount Holyoke and a number of recent graduates of the college are giving their services as waitresses and guides for the duration of the conference. Among these are the Misses Louise Chambers and Frances Eddy of Newtonville, Barbara Benson of Wellesley, Pauline Gates of Wellesley Hills, Esther Colton of Montpelier, Julia Esty of Framingham Center and Shirley Sinclair of Brockton.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Cohasset: Carillon recital by Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, 8:30; program as follows:

1. Tempo di Gavotta-Double di Tempo de Pasch
2. Bonnie Mary of Argyle..Scotch Folksong
3. Andante con Moto.....Stephen Heller
4. Who Is Sylvia?.....Schubert
5. Rondo Turc (XII Sonate).....Mozart
6. Cherchez (Reminiscence).....Tagliafico
7. Ich Liebe Dich (I Love Thee).....Grieg
8. Song of the Volga Boatmen Russian Folksong
9. Serenade.....Schubert

Brookline Field Concert by People's Symphony Orchestra, direction Will Dodge; all request program; Brookline Field, off Pond Ave., 8:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Stage Struck," German Film. Continuous.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: American Rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture of wild life in Yellowstone Park; lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon, address, "Bird Life—Its Value to Human Existence," by Charles B. Floyd, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Hotel Statler: Meeting and luncheon, Ford Motor Company, Parlor C and ballroom.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 10 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts; stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Montegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier, English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Closed during the month of August. Will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 1, on usual schedule: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Mexican exhibit of individual examples of Aztec pottery, basketry, decorated gourds, tiles, leatherwork, marble ornaments, spoons; also individual figurines, miniature sombreros. Through the next fortnight.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Photographs, etchings and lithographs by members. Through Sept. 5.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—General summer exhibition.

Scharven Studios, 565 Boylston Street—Etchings and dryprints by Frank W. Benson, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Briscoe and others. Through September.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

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COAL INDUSTRY CONTINUES IN UNSETTLED STATE

Operators' Refusal to Meet With Labor Requires Fresh Move

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—The refusal of a large majority of bituminous coal operators to agree to a proposal sponsored by union miners for a national conference to consider plans looking to the stabilization of the industry once more places this deeply complicated problem in an unsettled state.

Mr. William H. Doak, Secretary of Labor, in making public yesterday a letter to Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, advising him of the rejection by the operators of the conference suggestion, stated that neither he nor the Administration contemplated any further action at this time.

Mr. Doak strongly inferred that the next step was up to Mr. Lewis and the labor organization. The conference plan came originally from them, the Secretary of Labor pointed out, and he indicated that the next move was theirs. Asked if the Administration contemplated any legislation at the coming session of Congress regarding the coal situation, Mr. Doak replied that he knew of none at this time.

"Thus," Mr. Doak wrote Mr. Lewis, "with operators representing the great bulk of the total labor employed unwilling to coöperate, and since the responses indicate that, at this time, it is not possible to assemble a conference representative of the industry generally, it does not appear that the calling of the conference to consider this plan would have any result."

The failure of this conference to materialize recalls that in the past few years there have been several such conferences, and all without any tangible results.

Recently, an important Pennsylvania coal operator discussing the chaotic situation the coal industry finds itself in, warned that unless a solution of the situation was soon found that the Government might have to step in and take control of the mines.

Lucy Lee's Reminders!

THE $5 Dress Shop is drawing crowds of enthusiastic shoppers. Women everywhere are talking about the pleasing variety of styles—the widely inclusive size range! And—NO ONE HAS BEEN FORGOTTEN—for in addition to regular sizes there is variety for larger and shorter women. Sizes: Misses' 14 to 20, Women's 36 to 44, and 18½ to 24½.

• • •

DAILY the Thoroughfare tables are "making a hit!" Just to wander up and down the Thoroughfare aisles is a delightful experience! For here thrifty shoppers discover unusual values—items never advertised. The Thoroughfare extends from Westminster Street through to the Washington Street entrance.

• • •

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A Vacation After Labor Day

Early Fall is considered by many to be the most delightful time for a vacation. The cool and comfortable weather is ideal for traveling. Nature presents one of her most glorious spectacles—the changing foliage. There's more freedom on the roads and at the hotels. Moreover, after Labor Day many of the resort hotels offer reduced rates.

This year there seem to be more vacation opportunities than for many years. The advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor tell you of them . . . attractive trips by boat, rail and bus, delightful conducted tours, and inviting accommodations at hotels.

Wherever you go, however you travel, the advertisements in the Monitor provide you with information that helps to make your vacation more enjoyable.

Special Hotel and Travel Pages are published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

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New Education for Indian Adapted to His Traditions Thought to Ease Problem

Instead of Being Tossed Willy-Nilly Into Midst of White Environment, the Child of the Plains Now Gets A B C's by Things He Knows

AMERICAN INDIAN SERIES—*Fourteenth of 15 Articles*

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Kings, tin soldiers and "the old woman who lived in a shoe" teach the fundamentals of the English language to white children all over the English-speaking world. But what can they possibly mean to a little Indian child born on some desert reservation who never heard of kings, never saw tin soldiers, and never wore a shoe on its little copper-colored feet?

Yet that is exactly the medium which was used for the education of Indian children until comparatively recently when the whole program of the Indian bureau was changed. The general change in attitude toward the problem was accompanied by drastic alterations in the medium for education. Instead of Cinderella and similar subject matter, the Indian child's study now is taken from its native culture and native folklore.

The old method was to take the Indian far away from his native reservation, place him in the midst of an alien culture and an alien language and there teach him according to a program intended to supplant his native customs and manners.

The object of the old system was to wipe out past centuries with one sweep of the hand and substitute overnight the civilization which the white man has painfully produced, step by step, throughout many centuries.

Today there is a new approach to the problem of education in the Indian bureau. More than ever before those who shape its policy believe education to be the most vital phase of its work. Other activities, forestry, reclamation, health, have an enormous importance from the point of view of today. They safeguard the physical and the economic well-being of the present generation.

But it is education which looks to the future and on which rests the burden of working the transformation from Indian to white culture which is now generally accepted as the goal toward which the Indian bureau should shape its broader policies.

With this aim and a greater appreciation for its importance in view, the educational division of the Indian bureau is facing its task with a new attitude. Instead of seeing education as the mere doling out of standard courses, it recognizes the unique and individual character of the problem.

No Differences Shown

Not only do the technical experts who have been brought into the educational division understand that the Indian child must be educated through a different medium and from a different method of approach, but also that the methods and programs must be varied widely even among Indian children in different sections of the country and from different tribes.

The old method was to treat all alike and as though they were ordinary white children. They were provided with standard textbooks. They started to read about water babies, gingerbread boys, Cinderella, lamplighters and postmen—in short about all the thousand and one inhabitants of the real and fanciful realm of the white child's early experience. Their Indian inheritance was ignored.

Indian education was based on the doctrine enunciated by Gen. R. H. Pratt, founder, and for years director, of the Carlisle Indian School. "To civilize the Indian," he said, "put him in the midst of civilization. To keep him civilized, keep him there."

Those early educators established no transition between the two cultures. They denied outright everything connected with what was native to the Indian and sought to give him something entirely new. Then they were surprised, disappointed, and hurt, when the Indian returned to his reservation, cast off his white man's clothes and went "back to the blanket."

The new method still has the same object in view, the eventual assimilation of the Indian into the general American civilization. But its method is to accomplish this by a gradual and a natural transition.

Old Methods Discarded

The change in the method of teaching the youngest children is typical of the changed attitude which has been adopted toward every phase of the problem. Standard textbooks have been discarded. Teachers in the Indian schools are writing their own readers, and the Indian child is learning its first English words through stories dealing with the incidents of its daily life. One of the first lessons at a reservation school today reads:

The mother grinds acorns for the children.
The mother picks up nuts and acorns for us.
She makes the bread for us.

Along with such elementary phases of daily life the teacher begins to work in the characters and incidents in the fanciful realm of Indian culture which correspond to Cinderella in white culture. Indian myths, legends and history take the place of Anglo-Saxon. Tribal dances provide the subject matter for art work and essays to accompany them. The child learns not meaningless, empty words, but a living language with significance to be found in its immediate personal experience.

Those who are sponsoring this new method of approach to the problem of educating the Indian point to the manner in which the Navajos have made the horse a part of their individual culture as an example of what they are trying to do.

Today one usually thinks of the Navajo Indian as being on horseback. It is part of the picture; one with his beautifully woven blankets, his pottery and everything else associated with his tribe. And yet the horse was brought to the Navajo country by Spanish conquistadores. His original civilization had no beast of burden.

The new method does not mean that all Indian children will from now on be educated through the medium of racial experience peculiar to the Indian. Thousands of Indians live on farms or in towns. Their childhood experiences differ little from those of the white people among whom they live and with whom they mix.

With such, the problem of education differs but slightly from that of their white playmates. There is no tribal life left for them. There is no longer a native cultural medium through which education can be conveyed. The regular public school is generally agreed to be the best place for them, and for the most part they are now in it. Of the 25,000 Indian children in Oklahoma almost 20,000 attend public schools. In respect to them there is no longer any Indian problem. Assimilation is only a matter of time.

Wide Field for New Effort

But among the tribes living on the desert reservations, far from large centers of white population, there appears to be wide opportunity for the Indian bureau to provide education according to the new theory of gradual transition through absorption. The Navajos, Pueblos, Apaches, Piutes, Zunis and other desert tribes, for the most part living in New Mexico and Arizona, still retain the organization and fundamental elements of their native culture.

In those two states out of 12,088 Indian children in school 10,338 are in Government schools, either boarding or day. Mission schools provide for 2210, but only 431 are in regular public schools. These Government schools are the ones in which the new experiment in what might be called "bicultural education" is being tried.

Trade and vocational training is the solution which Mr. Charles J. Rhoads, Indian commissioner, is particularly emphasizing today for the older Indians, and for those more in contact with white populations.

During the inevitable process of assimilation the task of the Indian bureau, Mr. Rhoads believes, is to provide the Indian with tools equal to those of the white man with whom he must compete. To simply dump the traditionally communistic Indian into the midst of a capitalistically minded white population means exploitation of the Indian.

Must Stand on Own Feet

The bureau, it is believed, must continue to protect the old Indian from such exploitation, but future generations must learn to stand on their own responsibility. If the Indian is left to come into the white civilization untrained and unarmed, experience has shown that he usually sinks to the bottom of the social scale, but if the Indian bureau does its work well he will, it is believed, be enabled to work out his own salvation on an equitable basis.

In vocational training followed by employment placement, Mr. Rhoads sees the means to this end. Through them he believes the Indian can be taught the value of private property.

"The American Indian," according to Miss Mary Stewart, Mr. Rhoads's assistant director of education, "provides the only case in history in which assimilation of a minority race has been retarded by a definite government policy and has subsequently been brought about by education."

The achievement of such a program demands, first of all, an adequate personnel for the Indian bureau and the correction of the inadequacies of salaries paid. Mr. Rhoads spent the major share of his efforts during his first year in office endeavoring to obtain larger appropriations in order to raise the salary schedules. With nearly doubled appropriations and a more strictly enforced retirement age he has been able, it is conceded by critics, to attract to the service a considerable number of highly skilled and trained technical experts. This improvement in the quality of the personnel has been particularly evident in the changed attitude of the education division toward its problems.

The educational program of the bureau has two distinct phases. For the Indian whose tribal life has ended, and whose tribal culture has been lost, vocational training is being pressed in hopes of enabling him to step directly into the life of the nation. For the Indian who is more removed from white civilization, and whose tribal culture persists, the program is to teach the new gradually through the medium of the old, permitting the continuance of Indian individuality in some sections for decades to come, and at the same time preparing the way for an easy transition when the time comes.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Winifred Brosius, Jersey Shore, Penna.
Manee C. Hamilton Jr., Bremerton, Wash.
Hugh D. Hamilton, Salem, Mass.
Mrs. Wayne W. Ballies, Hammond, Ind.
Dorothy Dillon, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Mittie T. Bliss, Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. Edna Carson, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Grace G. Richmire, Jacksonville, Fla.
Miss Mary W. Fake, Glenore, Ill.
Mrs. Ella Bowers, Ottawa, Ont., Can.
Lloyd Roberts, Ottawa, Ont., Can.
Catherine E. Case, Bristol, Conn.
Olive E. Hunt, Hartford, Conn.
Sarah A. Arnot, Beaver, Penna.
Harold V. Arnot, Beaver Penna.
Ruth C. Thomas, Upper Darby, Penna.
Emily L. Thomas, Upper Darby, Penna.
M. L. Thomas, Upper Darby, Penna.
Lois G. Rasch, Philadelphia, Penna.
Miss Anna Marx, North Bergen, N. J.
T. J. Olney, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. W. Percival Kirkpatrick, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
Virginia M. Stanley, Twin Falls, Idaho.
John A. Zimmerman, Springfield, Mass.
Meta S. Anderson, New York, N. Y.
Herbert Anderson, New York, N. Y.
Barbara Anderson, New York, N. Y.
Maxie G. Bryant, Chicago, Ill.

Indian Pupils Take Pride in Work

TWO POSES OF THE EAGLE DANCE

These are by Leslie Shebola, fifth grade. Daisy Waiela, fourth grade, writes:

"There are two Eagle dancers. They dance in the Plaza. This is a very pretty dance. They dance with the Heleiees. They carry little bells in their hands while dancing. The men sing, beat tom-toms, and shake gourds."

Leonardine Lucian, fourth grade, writes of another dance as follows:

"The Shalico Dance always come in November or December at a certain new house and if these are not finished at the time set the dance is postponed for 10 days.

"One member from each of six different clans must get together during the Tesque Celebration and decide who will build the Shalico house for the next year. Those chosen to dance in the next Shalico must come from the clans who will construct the houses for that particular year. The Shalico is the most important dance of the Indians. Its festivities last for eight days. During this time the schools are all closed and many people come to attend."

ELECTRIFICATION IN ONTARIO HAS RAPID GROWTH

Power Plants and Lines Continually Added to Hydro System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Rural electrification in Ontario has made rapid progress in the last few years, and active construction of power plants and power lines has been an important factor in the development. This is revealed by the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission's report for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1930, ijust made public by Mr. J. R. Cooke, chairman of the commission.

"Notwithstanding the prevailing industrial depression," Mr. Cooke reported, "the total load supplied by the commission with respect to the territory reported upon in last year's report has increased. In addition, there is recorded for 1930 a further increase in the loads supplied."

Service was being given by the commission to 968 communities at the end of the year, including 297 townships, 251 villages, 94 towns, and 26 cities. There now are more than 46,000 customers supplied in the rural power districts of the province. He added that there was now more than $12,606,000 invested in the rural power district systems established by the commission.

Toward the rural work the Ontario Government has contributed grants-in-aid amounting to 50 per cent of the costs of transmission lines and equipment, or about $6,300,000. During the year the commission put the Queenstown generating station on the Niagara River into service. This is its ninth unit. It also nearly completed the Alexander power development on the Nipigon River, made progress on the 192,000 horsepower Chats Falls development on the Ottawa River, completed a second 220,000-volt circuit, towers and power transmission line conveying Gatineau power from the Ottawa River to Lesalde, Toronto; added transformer capacity to many transforming and distributing stations, and constructed 1890 added miles of primary lines in rural power districts, more than in any previous year, bringing the total transmission line mileage to 6726.

The total investment of the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission in power undertakings and hydroelectric railways now is $260,593,779, and the investment of the municipalities in distributing systems and other assets is $99,054,262, bringing the total investment to $359,648,041.

Leipzig Trade Fair Has 7200 Exhibits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEIPZIG, Ger., Sept. 1—The Leipzig Trade Fair, traditional German event, opened here yesterday. Buyers from all parts of the world thronged the exhibition halls, which house 7200 exhibits of industrial products from 22 countries. Many of the products are displayed for the first time.

The total attendance at past fairs has been about 100,000, of whom 95 per cent have returned annually. Registrations this year show practically all countries represented, with many from the United States.

The toy show this year includes about 800 exhibits, making it the largest of its kind in the world. German interest in athletics of all kinds is reflected in exhibits of numerous sport accessories. Labor-saving devices for business offices, homes, and especially for kitchens are features of the fair. The displays of interest to the building trades are especially notable.

RATE REVENUE POOL OPPOSED BY RAILROADS

Hearing on Proposed 15 P. C. Increase in Tariff Resumed in Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP)—Pooling of any increased revenue to be derived from higher freight rates was suggested at an Interstate Commerce Commission rate hearing yesterday and was answered with an emphatic "No" on the part of the railroads.

Two sections of the commission started yesterday the hearings which are to conclude evidence on the railroads' petition for a 15 per cent increase in freight rates. The entire day was devoted to the cross-examination of witnesses who first presented the railroads' case in Washington last month.

Mr. Luther M. Walter, counsel for the National Industrial Traffic League, conducted most of the cross-examination. He proposed a pool whereby the benefits of a rate increase would be diverted mainly to the railroads most in need. If the benefits could thus be limited, he said, the increase could be cut to 6¼ or 9 per cent and the shippers thereby benefited.

To this proposal, Mr. John J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and representative of the eastern lines, answered "to all practical purposes it is impossible."

Mr. H. A. Scandrett, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad and representative of the western lines, said "the western carriers are unanimous in opposition."

Mr. Pelley said it would perhaps be impossible to determine the effects of an increase and thus what each road should put into a pool; that railroads having a favorable capital structure would be penalized; and that it would take so long to work out such a plan that it would do no good.

The other hearing was devoted to the protests of midwestern shippers to the proposed increase.

Grain exchanges, cereal manufacturers, iron ore associations, tile, brick, lime and stone organizations, and makers of malt sirup all presented figures and arguments attempting to show that an increase in freight rates would be an added burden which they should not be called upon to bear, particularly at this time.

Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa engaged Mr. Pelley in an argument over the effect of freight rates on agriculture. The Senator asserted that grain freight rates inaugurated in 1920 were partly responsible for the decline in farm values, while Mr. Pelley said past experience had shown that the two were not connected.

BECHUANALAND SLAVERY CHARGE CAUSES INQUIRY

Employment of Masarwas by Bamangwato Tribe to Be Investigated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—As a result of the allegations of slavery in Bechuanaland, a special commission has been appointed to hold an inquiry into the conditions under which Masarwa are employed by the Bamangwato Tribe.

The commission is also to determine the nature, extent and system of remuneration given to the Masarwa, if any, the extent to which they are free to engage in any occupation or transfer their services from one employer to another, or move from one place to another.

General conditions, including the Masarwa's status in regard to rights of person and property, and the circumstances which led to the present position of these people, are also included in the terms of reference.

In addition, inquiry will be made into the system under which corporal punishment is inflicted among natives in the Bamangwato reserve, the extent to which, having regard to present tribal conditions, such a system should be allowed to continue, and the nature of the safeguards which exist or are necessary to control and regulate such form of punishment and to prevent its abuse.

On the conclusion of the inquiry the commission is required to submit recommendations.

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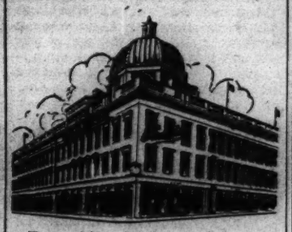

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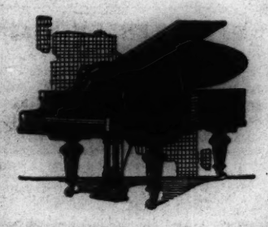

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EDUCATIONAL

'Perhaps—Sometime'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"DADDY, take a walk with me tonight?" Seven-year-old stood by my side, looking up wistfully. It was our first week in the mountains that summer, his first year there, at all. Dinner was over, the sun hanging low on the ridges. The smiling stillness of dusk was creeping down.

I considered. I was very busy, reams of accumulated work to be gone through and mailed in the morning. I said:

"Not tonight, son. Some other time."

I left him sitting on the step and went to my workroom. But the thoughts would not come. On the printed page all I could see was a disappointed little face sadly agreeing in "Perhaps, sometime."

I put down the work and locked the door and went back to the house. Son was still there. Hand in hand we took the walk—around a never-to-be-forgotten country road, silent save for the silver warbling of thrushes, with the fragrance of wild strawberries and spruce balsam spicing the air, and the sky a wondrous glory of gold and orange over the darkening ridges of the Northern Peaks.

That was ten years ago. Son is almost a man now, half a head taller than I. Once or twice I have asked him what thing of all those he has done he remembers most happily. He says: "That walk in Jackson that night."

It Paid

A paying investment in happiness and priceless memories, indeed, that evening's stroll, a decade ago! And how narrowly I missed passing it by!

"Not today. Perhaps, sometime. . . ."

How often we say that to our children. How ready we are, out of our surfeited, wonder-voided years of maturity, to put them off, to push aside—their eager spontaneities till some other time.

May some gift of recollection not take us back for a moment to our own childhoods? To the fresh enthusiasms, the bursting heart of excitement, the tingling thrill to do something—not sometime, but then and there.

Someone gives Junior a lollipop. At the moment, it is nothing less than the combined essence of ambrosia and nectar. But you do not allow him to have it now. "Wait till after dinner, dear," you say. Junior waits. And after dinner the romance is gone from the lollipop. It is but a slab of hard sugar on the end of a stick.

The new shoes, the necktie, the game that tingle his heart today will be mere unromantic tools of existence tomorrow. The raptures of childhood are fragile, evanescent as the hues of the rainbow. You cannot put them in cold storage against some later hour. For children all values are in terms of the present.

The warped wisdom, the niggard husbandry of age—saving, putting away, starving the present for the future, desecrating the fullness of life to a husk before tasting it—childhood with its light-hearted freedom, its wonder of discovery and perpetual thrill in mere existence, will have none of this. The essence of satisfaction, the fulfillment of the idealized rapture, is the present moment, the now.

The Child and the Circus

One day the circus came to town. Son was all on fire to go—the very first day. Again, it wasn't convenient to go with him then—it was frankly impossible. "Saturday afternoon we'll go," I said. All the week long I could see that he was thinking about it, exhausting the thrills in his imagination. He heard the other boys talking about it. By Friday night he knew everything that he was going to see. There were no surprises left. Saturday, the meat was gone from his happiness. He didn't care whether he went or not. Since then I have tried not to disappoint him. The visit to the flying field, the first ride in the new car, the new friend, the new book—I have endeavored as well as I could, not to keep him waiting till tomorrow or some other time when I might feel less disinclined to bestir myself to attend to him before I allowed him to taste their joys—only find that the sweetness had been stolen out of them.

Wasteful, profligate, empty of the lessons of self-denial, patience, restraint, say you? Well, let us do some more thinking. We certainly want them to learn these lessons, but are there not enough ways to teach discipline and economy without filching from the simple pleasures of childhood?

Horace said: "Carpe diem—catch the day." Capture for your son—and with him—that hour of happiness, that moment of perfect bliss such as only childhood can know, when it draws near and beckons, ere it slips past and leaves him waiting, empty-handed, till fulfillment becomes a mere phantom.

J. A. G.

Faculty Takes Courses To the Busy Alumni

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ann Arbor, Mich.

CARRYING the university to the alumni was the objective of an experimental effort undertaken last winter at the University of Michigan. It took the form of a series of five different faculty lecture courses given in and around Detroit by leading members of the faculty. While certain aspects of Michigan's alumni education program, such as the Alumni University held in June, involve the return of interested alumni to the campus, here was a definite effort to carry the same type of educational effort to the alumni in their own communities.

Response to the idea, when first presented to the different groups of alumni, was sufficiently encouraging to warrant the courses, but it revealed, nevertheless, a certain hesitancy as to whether such an enterprise was really practicable, in view of the many absorbing interests of almost any urban group. This attitude emphasized the decidedly tentative and experimental aspect of the project. The plan, moreover, was somewhat complicated by the fact that all these lecture series must necessarily be self-supporting to provide compensation for the men who made the trip to Detroit to deliver the lectures.

They Went Through

Several of these courses, however, were organized—one among men, who arranged for a series of ten lectures at the Hotel Statler; another at a neighborhood club, attended by husbands and wives, many of whom were not graduates at the university; a group of women graduates requested six lectures at the Detroit Leland Hotel; while similar courses were given in the suburban communities of Birmingham and Dearborn.

Despite the rather uncertain start, the effort speedily justified itself, and the programs grew in popularity as the lectures went on. This was true to such an extent that the men's group, representing the University of Michigan Club of Detroit and their wives, would like to have seen the series extended.

The lectures given to this group, which may be taken as representative of the other programs, were as follows:

"European Politics Up to Date," J. K. Pollock, associate professor of political science.

"How and What to Read," C. D. Thorpe, professor of the teaching of English.

"Government and Business," I. L. Sharfman, professor of economics.

"The Policeman's Problem," John R. Waite, professor of law.

"Investments—Wise and Otherwise," R. G. Rodkey, professor of banking and investments.

"A Last Century in American History," Arthur S. Aiton, associate professor of history.

"Some Recent Developments in Science," Harley H. Bartlett, professor of botany, and director of the Botanical Gardens.

"Modern American Drama," O. J. Campbell, professor of English.

"The Future of Aviation," E. A. Stalker, professor of aeronautical engineering.

"Modern Art," Bruce M. Donaldson, associate professor of fine arts.

It will be seen from this program that in this first series there was no effort to cover any special field. Rather, it was the idea to make the alumni acquainted with some of the university men and to give them an insight into recent thought and developments in various fields. It was hoped that from this beginning a more specialized interest might develop which would lead to the formation of discussion and study groups on special aspects under the leadership of some of the men participating in the program. That this hope was not without justification is shown by the fact that already one or two groups of alumni are considering the formation of such special study sessions.

Programs of this type for distinctly alumni groups as part of a developing effort in what is coming to be known as alumni education, obviously have a logical resemblance to the extension programs carried out by many institutions. In most cases, however, courses such as this, addressed directly to the alumni, have a certain distinct quality of their own, since they are directed to a group of college men and women and, of course, have no reference to the usual college credits, which form, quite properly, the background of much extension effort.

Not Just Like Extension

The type of auditor, therefore, differs rather markedly from those enrolled in the usual extension class. Thus those attending the course outlined above were almost all men who had won places of responsibility in the business and professional world, leaders in their fields rather than subordinates—judges, lawyers, doctors, consulting engineers, real estate operators, bankers and executives. Most of them had been out of college some time. In fact, the average year of graduation was 1915, making the average age between 37 and 38. Most of them were excellent students while attending the university, several of them having graduated with high distinction.

Requests have been received for a continuation of practically all of the courses next year. Moreover, with the precedent thus established in a center like Detroit, it is possible that similar courses will be organized in other Michigan cities, not too far from Ann Arbor to make railroad expenses prohibitive for the speakers. The field promises to be very wide, when fully developed, limited only by the time and inclination of the individual members of the faculty to participate in this effort.

W. B. S.

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Chinese Students in Great Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

RETURNED Chinese students from Great Britain have the highest standing in China of any other group of Chinese students trained abroad. Their number is small, compared to those who have studied in America or Japan, but the percentage of leadership is high. Indeed, Great Britain has produced more Chinese leaders per student than any other country where China has been sending her sons for higher education during the last two decades.

Today, there are about 500 Chinese students in Great Britain, not many when one realizes that England has been traditionally famous as a center of higher learning. Certainly not significant when one compares the number of Chinese students in other countries. The United States, for instance, has 2500; France 1500; Germany 300; Japan 3000.

But because educational standards in Great Britain are high, and it is harder for Chinese students to enter British seats of learning than those in America, Chinese students there are singularly fortunate, and are a conspicuous group.

A Few Conspicuous Ones

Eugene Chen, one of the first two Nationalist Ministers of Foreign Affairs, qualified as a solicitor in London. Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister at Washington, D. C., won law prizes at the University of London and in Lincoln's Inn. Wang Chung-hui, lately Minister of Justice at Nanking and Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, was a member of the Inner Temple in London. M. T. Tyau, well-known editor and publicist, is an L. L. B. of London.

Lo Tsung-yi, Chinese Minister at Denmark, is a Cambridge man. T. K. Tseng, until recently Minister in Sweden and Norway, Philip K. C. Tyau, former Minister in Cuba and Panama, and Dr. Wu Lien-teh, a scholar at Emanuel College before going to St. Mary's Hospital in London, are other Cambridge men.

V. K. Ting, director of the National Geological Survey, is a product of Cambridge and Glasgow. Dr. Lim Boon-keng, president of Amoy University, is an Edinburgh man. M. Thomas Tchou, the expert on labor, studied at Glasgow. T. Z. Koo, leader in student thought, was a research student at Oxford. Ku Hung-ming, Chinese philosopher and writer, studied at Edinburgh. Song Ong-siang, well-known legislator in the Straits Settlements, was a Queen's scholar and Cambridge graduate.

Half From China

Only half the Chinese students in Great Britain are from China. The others came from various parts of the British Empire. Malaya has 120 Chinese students in Great Britain, Hong Kong 35, British West Indies 25, Burma 10, Java 10, Australia, Indo-China and other colonies have a few students.

London is the educational capital for Chinese students. It houses 270. Edinburgh is next with 60. Cambridge is third with 22. Manchester and Oxford come next. There have been celestials in attendance at Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Clifton, St. Paul's and other English public schools which have an illustrious past.

What do Chinese students in Great Britain study? Those from China take up social, economic and political sciences, mostly at the London School of Economics, to enter government service. Those from Malaya study law, no doubt with the idea, on their return home, to be of help to their families who, in most cases, own large business and family estates in Malaya.

Reading for the Bar

In London, the Chinese student with spic and span suits, speaking perfect English, is almost always from Malaya reading for the bar. Those from China wear clothes betraying American influences and are poor linguists. Those from the colonies do not find it hard to make adjustments. In Edinburgh, the Chinese students there are mostly medical students, those at Manchester study engineering. Lately Plymouth and Greenwich have been attracting naval students sent by the Government.

Like Chinese students in America, those in Great Britain have their clubs, known as "unions." The Central Union of Chinese Students, with headquarters in London, corresponds to the Chinese Students' Alliance in America. There is also a Chinese Students' Christian Union which is the pioneer of Chinese student effort in London. Each year at Christmastime it holds a Christmas party in the East End of London for poor Chinese children.

A. A. Y.

A Taste for Good Books

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HENRY CECIL has said, "A boy or girl, while reading a good book, may catch a vision and have unlocked a door of opportunity which will mean a successful and useful life."

The mother and the teacher of children should feed keenly this awareness of book friendships in the child's life. They surely would not wish their children to grow to maturity deprived of the literary education which rightfully belongs to them, crying out with regretful confidence concerning their early reading, "I wish someone had exposed me to more books when I was a child. I feel the great lack of culture now because so many things seemed to crowd out my reading when I was young."

Perhaps to some extent we have all felt this need. The currents of life are swift and stimulating, the demands all absorbing. There are so many enterprises to serve, so many thoughts to think, so many people to enjoy, that we often wonder when we may even find time for them all. Life has never offered a wider range of reading than at the present time. Even to keep up with the current literature seems a gigantic task, to say nothing of cultivating a taste for the classics.

Like Table Manners

Is not the taste for good literature a good deal like our table manners—it must be acquired at an early age? We would not wish our children to grow up as mere getters of food and shelter. We would not wish them always to see huts as huts but to be able to see them as beginnings of bigger and finer structures to come.

By giving to the boys and girls stories of imagination, of the accomplishment of great tasks, of adventure, we shall constantly be revealing new and fresh possibilities for them. The teacher and mother, as well as the child himself, must be able to select reading materials and to select wisely.

The mass of juvenile literature must be carefully combed and carded. Much of it belongs to the child and should be enjoyed by him, while there are many books and periodicals which should quickly be disposed of in the public incinerator. Minds fed on poor trash can never fill a craving for really great literature. Those children whose book lists and reports are full of the so-called "Pollyanna" fiction are later bored by a play, a book, a review that requires a real sense of understanding and any kind of careful interpretation.

For Growth

Taste for good literature, like everything else in life which is worth while, does not come simply and without effort. It is not thrust upon us by way of amusement, but for growth. The function of great literature is not to amuse but to awaken.

Both the adult and the child can be helped every step of the way if they will only accept great books as a part of their lives rather than as a recreation or as an amusement on the side. The child must be let in. This love of great literature is a part of his very heritage. He must be able to find in great literature the same things he finds in beautiful music and in fine friendships and as the fine human friendships are constantly nurtured and carefully guarded, so must this friendship for choice literature be sympathetically and consciously realized.

F. P. T.

Free Schools Help Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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THE HOME FORUM

The Smallest Theater

IT IS the benign hour between tea and dinner. On the parade above the sea beach the sober holiday-makers are enjoying a placid promenade, or are content to dispose themselves complacently on all the available seats. The sands are occupied by busy children, absorbed in tremendous efforts to rear minute and vaguely shaped castles. It is the perfect hour.

Then, suddenly, the air is electrified with an amazingly raucous screech. It rises higher and higher; it falls away to an alarming growl; it chuckles grimly, dies away altogether, only to rise again more shrill and penetrating, a clarion call to all the world. It is the well-known voice of the unique Mr. Punch, announcing the last performance for the day.

The children, still clutching bucket and spade, or leaving them in utter abandonment, scramble across the loose sand to capture a seat on the wooden benches before the booth. The adults turn back in their promenade, or, as the case may be, hurry their steps immediately in the direction of the show. Respectable parties get up from the comfortable seats to stand and to be jostled in the crowd, which has so quickly gathered before the little theater.

The striped curtains are suddenly agitated; the booth sways a little; there is an extra flourish on the part of the "Punch voice" and then his majesty bursts into the little scene, the infinitely alive Mr. Punch, a fantastic figure with his crimson cheeks and nose, his red and yellow costume. He squeaks and he bows:

"Good evening, ladies and gents, and children too.
How d'ye do! How d'ye do! And how d'ye do!"

As the play proceeds the children, quite unconsciously, are fairly rigid in their rapt attention. That stout, elderly gentleman is quite oblivious of his broad grin. The heterogeneous crowd has forgotten its particular identities. It is merged with one flow of good humor and blessed childishness.

And so it goes on year after year, round all our English coast, for the holiday towns without a Punch and Judy must be few. And so it goes on over all the world, in Paris, in the German cities, in Czechoslovakia, in Asia, and so it has done for many hundred years. It is even said that Punch originated in the Far East, thousands of years ago, before the legitimate stage was thought of. The good old ancient Greeks and Romans had their Punch and Judy; and I will guarantee that it was not many years after Columbus' voyages that Punch sent his voice ringing through the American continent. The Punch and Judy is a universal and international piece of common property. It is one of those simple and virtuous human activities which has survived all the ravages and vicissitudes of time—it should be a small link, helping to bind together the human family.

For me, a Punch and Judy man, the show is coming to mean a great deal; more and more I see that it is an amusement, a diversion in the right proportion for that sort of thing. When we have to dress in special, expensive clothes, employ a luxurious vehicle, and pay a large amount for an uncomfortable seat in a stuffy atmosphere, in order to get a bit of a laugh, then amusement is getting out of proportion. It is becoming ridiculous, and the amusement is certainly not more amusing—rather less if anything. Innocent and spontaneous laughter can be discovered in the shabby tent of a traveling circus. I have had audiences of the most sophisticated, roaring with laughter before my little theater of dolls. And it gives me to think. Especially in these days of financial embarrassment, when our magnificence is like to be humbled a little. But, when our finance has collapsed, there need be no regrets. The Punch and Judy will still be there, together with all the other "immortals," to make us laugh.

And so I invite you in all seriousness to consider the little theater of dolls, which need not necessarily be only a Punch and Judy. In the first place its production involves many crafts, carpentry, wood-carving, painting, embroidery, costume designing and making, all pure crafts in the exercise of which there is much virtue. There are the plays to be composed, and in their presentation the little matter of elocution and singing to be considered. Educational authorities are turning their attention to them, seeing in them an attractive opportunity of craftwork, and an amusing incentive toward some happy teamwork in the production of a school-theater.

Doubtless, all that is very well; but I like to think of the Punch and Judy as a romantic vagabond affair, an amazingly appropriate and efficient outfit for a traveling "varmint," and an expressive instrument in the hands of an original artist for an amusingly satirical criticism of human life. It was said of one of our old puppet masters that he made Punch utter many things that would not have been endured in any other way of communication. It is a criticism in itself that a wooden head and a few rags can be so alive, so like a human being.

And what is this life that comes into the dolls by way of the fingers of the manipulator? It is really the hands of the showman which give the performance; through them, he expresses himself. And yet, it is not quite that. It is a curious mixture, for the puppet certainly contributes. He is carved to represent a certain character, and all students of the power of thought must be interested to know that, when the wooden head is finished and painted, there is more in it than wood and paint. It inspires in an extraordinary way. When the dolls are fitted on my hand, they begin to dominate *me*. They make me utter the most surprising remarks—it is as if they simply used me for their purposes.

And these creatures are alive to the audiences, too. From constant remarks after a performance, I gather that the onlookers have lost all sense of proportion; they have no idea of the size of the figures; they have forgotten that I am hidden in the booth; the puppets have simply become inhabitants of a world of their own. On seeing them after a show, members of the audience will often say: "But, how small they are!" They will avow that the fixed eyes have moved, that the immobile mouths have smiled, and one small boy during a boxing bout cried out in his agony: "Don't they hit one another! Their heads must be made of wood!" Dogs will bark furiously at these creatures of wood and paint, and small children will be shy of shaking hands with them as if they were strange adults. Oh, yes, they are alive, and they employ me for their own purpose.

I find it altogether a delightful purpose—to make us laugh innocently. There are dreadful moments before a performance, when this thing seems beyond me—to manipulate these dolls, and amuse a critical audience for a couple of hours. I enter the booth a clown in dejection. Then one of my figures looks at me with his wooden smile. Immediately I am a little assured. After the opening passages these various characters have seized me, and it begins to be a happy world inside the Punch and Judy man's little booth. It is the same with the audiences. The grimmest of men will smile at the mention of Punch. The most serious will find relief from their problems. As far as it is safe to generalize, before a Punch and Judy theater all the world smiles and is young again. May they never disappear! W. W.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Handel's Largo from "Xerxes"

What vague, unlighted valleys did he tread
Before his questing genius had found
This confidence to speak from lofty ground?
Slow, slow, the melody interpreted
The counsel hardly needing to be said,
Yet coming with a noble, stirring sound;
Intention, purged and disciplined, is bound
To follow where his stately challenge led.

High, high, the heart is lifted; surer grows
The victory of beauty; vaster seems
All possibility; the music knows
The intricacies of our wistful dreams,
And gives a voice to what we cannot say:
Our pledge to live this new, triumphant way!

ELINOR LENNEN.

A Famous Old Botanical Garden

Halfway down a little side street in Chelsea is an old iron gate, set in the middle of a high wall on which is an inscription which reads: "Hortus Botannicus Societatis Pharmaceutical, Lond. 1686." Through the lattice work of the gate is seen a stretch of orderly beds, a lily pond and the enticing shade of old trees and shrubs. Pull the old bell which hangs on the wall, and one of the students will appear to ask your business.

Since the days of King Charles II, when Penn was driven from England and the country was in the midst of a stupendous struggle for Protestant independence, the work of the garden has gone on unmoved by the generations of passers-by, who have given it but a scanty glance and unconcerned thought. Here behind these walls students have studied the nature and habits of plants, have carried on the interesting work of research since the days of the Stuarts, and have given to the world the fruits of their study and much information to lovers of botany.

This peaceful garden and its work was founded by the apothecaries of London in 1673, when a lease was obtained from Charles Cheyne at a rent of five pounds per anhum. It was then a pleasant plot of ground situated in the riverside village of Chelsea. Chelsea itself had its country lanes, its cornfields, its village shops and running streams. One of these streams, the West Bourne, flowed from Hampstead by way of Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, William Street and so on through wooded glades to Sloane Square and into the River Thames. What has become of this pleasant little rambling stream which once watered the cornfields of Chelsea, whose gentle music is now replaced by the hoot and roar of traffic? Passengers waiting in Sloane Square Underground Station will notice a tubular arrangement over the railway; inside this tube now runs a confined, restricted and unheeded little stream. The pleasant little West Bourne, which once delighted the villagers of Chelsea, is now a pathetic prisoner in a pipe!

In 1691 the Chelsea garden contained rare plants and fruit; a living book on botany, it had already made itself famous in Europe. It went through periods of difficulty, poverty and threats of abandonment.

One of its greatest friends was Sir Hans Sloane, Lord of the Manor of Chelsea, who bestowed the freehold of the garden to the Society of Apothecaries in 1722. Sir Hans Sloane, a popular and beloved physician of Chelsea, was, in the words of one of his servants, "a good landlord and never have I known or heard of did one harsh thing by any of his tenants." His memory is still associated with the village of Chelsea, being perpetuated in street, square and terrace.

Near by the garden runs the Royal "King's Road," now a busy, noisy, traffic-laden route, but once a royal road made by King Charles II himself, to use which a private pass had to be obtained from the King, also Prospect Row where Holman Hunt painted his famous picture "The Light of the World." Sir Thomas More, in the sixteenth century, chose for himself a fair estate in this village, and here his large family and his many friends enjoyed much kindness. To the famous coffee-house of Don Saltino came Pope, Swift and Joseph Addison.

History relates that it was a little packet of seed, grown and cultivated in this Chelsea Garden in 1732, which was sent as a present to the State of Georgia, at the instance of Sir Hans Sloane and the Society of Apothecaries, and thus became the parent stock of the cotton grown in that State.

The fame of the cultivation and experiments of the Garden reached the ear of Dr. Carl Linnæus, the great Swedish botanist, who visited England on purpose to see it and learn something of the instruction in botany which was being carried on.

When the Chelsea Embankment was built the River Thames, which had so lavishly watered the earth at high tide and replenished the garden, was restricted and so the garden trees lost a most valuable friend. But there are still to be seen two old mulberry trees, one of which, heavily supported by strong props, continues to throw shade over the garden. These old mulberry trees in Chelsea are relics of an attempt to cultivate the silk industry, made by the Huguenots who took refuge in England, many of whom settled in Chelsea and became market gardeners.

Though two and a half centuries have gone by, interest in botany has not flagged, and in these peaceful surroundings garden teachers and students, heedless of the busy outside world, still carry on their work behind garden walls.

Surrender

Color on the heaving sea,
Carmine, and purple and red,
From overhead,
With flecks of foam pure snowy white,
Changing with the changing light
Silvery green
With opal sheen.
The night creeps on, so slow, so slow,
And a sudden glory glow
Blushes,
An' flushes
The heaving sea
Portentously,
When all the banners of the world
Acr[illegible] the sky are flung unfurled,
While Day surrenders to the Night,
In its full panoply of light
So gallantly.

—CAROLINE HAZARD, in "Songs in the Sun."

Photograph by Alinari

An Early Sixteenth Century Miniature, Depicting Rural Life in June

EARLY sculptors, miniaturists and poets were fond of representing the circle of the year, its seasons, scenes and activities, as manifested in the passing months, and these pictorial or verbal calendars throw interesting light upon the customs in different regions and at different periods. The poet Folgore of San Gimignano, for instance, celebrated the circle of the months, as he conceived fitting to spend them in or about that little medieval city, in a series of sonnets, which Dante Gabriel Rossetti has rendered into English in his collection of translations from Dante and the contemporary poets. Old sculptors delighted to carve in stone the doings of the circling months, like sowing or reaping, ploughing and harvesting, with other scenes from the familiar life around them. But more detailed, more vivid than all, are the representations left to us by some of the early miniaturists, one of the most perfect examples of such work being that series of miniatures contained in what is known as the "Grimani Breviary," preserved in the Marcian Library at Venice.

These miniatures, Flemish work of the beginning of the sixteenth century, are full of delightful detail and charming color, giving a vivid impression of the rural life and customs of those days. Stately castles occupy the background, castles full of such rich and imaginative details as would fitly grace some fairy tale or chivalric legend. In some of the miniatures, debonair knights and ladies in bright fantastic costumes ride forth on gayly caparisoned horses through green glades; in others, sturdy peasants carry on the works of field or forest, gathering acorns, ploughing, sowing or reaping.

The accompanying photograph shows the doings of the month of June, the hay-cutting and hay-making, men and women alike working to make hay while the sun shines, the men scything, the women tossing the freshly cut grass.

The picture is full of charming and interesting details of costume—hats, jerkins, shirts and shoes; and also throws light upon the agricultural methods of the period, the scythes, hay-forks or "pikles," rakes and whetting stones being all accurately depicted.

In the background a gay cavalcade issues from the turreted city, but it is the laborer at his primitive task that the artist has chosen for honor. And it is the laborer, as seen in this bright and charming scene, who forms the vital link between the hayfields ripe for cutting, upon which we look out today, and those which this old artist, seeing them as beautiful, seeing the work as worthy, has limned for us in gold and brilliant color upon this ancient page.

A Happy Normandy Village

"For a good apple year the year has not been too good, but for a bad apple year the year has not been too bad." That is the classical phrase attributed to Norman apple-growers. It is heard in a thousand variants. You can never get nearer the facts. Things might have been better, but then they might have been worse. On the positive side, the Norman philosophy is lacking. There are no enthusiasms. Superlatives are eschewed. Everything is comparative. . . .

In my Norman village I constantly heard the non-committal reply. The workmen were putting up an elaborate kitchen with incredible complication of pipes to carry hot water from room to room; and were painting and carpentering and generally making my old mill inhabitable in order to make it habitable.

Would they have finished in a week? Surely they were approaching the end? They had already been a month and a half longer than they had led me to believe. Could I rely on them to complete their task by Wednesday?

"Why, as to that," said the entrepreneur, blowing up his forge, "as to that, it will certainly be well advanced."

"What do you mean by well advanced? Do you mean it will be finished or not?"

"I cannot say it will be finished, and I cannot say it won't be finished. It will be well advanced."

"But you have told me that for more than a month. What am I to think?"

"It will be well advanced."

Wordsworth could not induce the child to alter her simple reckoning: "We are seven." I could not induce the entrepreneur to abandon his phrase: "It will be well advanced."

"Well," said the Mayor of the tiny commune, "my advice would be—stay on the spot if you would have the house made ready. They have so much work to do that they rush from one place to another. They do the most urgent jobs. They will never believe that your job is urgent if you do not take up your abode. Then when they see you camping in confusion they will take pity on you."

I thanked him for his counsel. "Yours must be a happy village if there is more than enough work for everybody!"

He shook his head. "For a village where there is plenty of work there is not too much cause for complaint," he said.

The sun shone on the red roofs, irregular, old, rain-soaked and sunburnt. The hills on the other side of the river were green enamelled. Their meadows were rich and shining. Here and there a cloud, white in the sky, cast deep shadows on the grass. The trees that crowned the slopes showed every hue from pale gold to black. The orchards on the right were heavy with fruit. For a village where nature was both generous and charming, where there was employment for all, there was little room for grumbling.—From "Between the River and the Hills." by SIBLEY HUDDLESTON.

Snow Scene

Stepping into the wonderland of white,
Our lane in snow, I am so heaped with bliss
I wonder which bewildering wealth to miss
That I may hold just bearable delight:
Tree-corals or lamp-shadows, moon cut bright,
Roofs deep in ermine, tarry barns gone hoar
As fabulous rocs that slumber evermore
In a valley of diamonds and forgotten flight.
No, there's a port-hole opening on romance
Wider than any Sinbad knew; the hold
Burns richer than most ancient Spanish gold;
My breath, my thought hang in a frozen trance
Before a ship unanchoring from the stead—
The window of a child just gone to bed.

GEOFFREY JOHNSON.

Gutes erwarten

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

HEUTZUTAGE sollte jedermann eingedenk sein, daß Gott keine sogenannten „schweren Zeiten" kennt. Im göttlichen Haushalt treten keine Zeiten des Geldmangels ein. Scheinbare Untätigkeit, Stokkung oder Mangel besteht nur in der sterblichen Annahme. Die Bibel ist voller Versicherungen der reichen Fürsorge für die Menschen, wie z.B. in folgendem Psalmvers: „Ich bin der Herr, dein Gott, . . . Tue deinen Mund weit auf, laß mich ihn füllen!" Könnte man mehr erbitten, als mit allem, was der himmlische Vater zu verleihen hat, „gefüllt" zu werden?

Beachten wir aber, daß an diese Verheißung eine Bedingung geknüpft ist, nämlich: „Tue deinen Mund weit auf!" Das ist wichtig. Bleibt in unserem Erleben je ein berechtigtes Bedürfnis unbefriedigt, so können wir sicher sein, daß gewisse notwendige Bedingungen noch nicht erfüllt sind. Was bedeutet denn in dieser Stelle der Ausdruck „den Mund weit auftun"? Sicher ein ernstes Verlangen nach Gerechtigkeit im Verein mit vollem Vertrauen auf Gottes Macht und Vorsehung,—r[illegible]ckhaltlose Empfänglichkeit und vollständiges Erwarten des Guten. Wer hat nicht schon beobachtet, wie junge Vögel den Schnabel aufreißen, um die Nahrung zu empfangen, die der auf das Nest zufliegende Muttervogel mitgebracht hat? Sie halten nicht zurück, sondern sind voll gieriger, ungehemmter Erwartung. Hielten die Menschen inne, um über das Beispiel der Nestlinge nachzudenken, und wendeten sie beständig die zugrundeliegende Lehre wahren Vertrauens auf Gott, die mittelendе Liebe, an, so wären sie auf dem zu Erfolg und Freudigkeit führenden Wege schon weiter!

Hier könnte jemand einwenden: Ich würde gern von ganzem Herzen auf den himmlischen Reichtum vertrauen, wenn ich nur wüßte, wie ich dieses Vertrauen erlangen könnte. Die Christliche Wissenschaft erteilt die erforderlichen Anweisungen, sie offenbart Gott als den unendlichen Geist, das unsterbliche Gemüt, den Vater-Mutter des geistigen Weltalls, der für die Bedürfnisse seiner Kinder reichlich sorgt. Da die Heilige Schrift dartut, daß der Mensch zum Bilde Gottes gemacht ist, so haben diese Kinder, Seine geistigen Ideen, die göttlichen Eigenschaften oder das göttliche Wesen durch Widerspiegelung. Im Lichte wahrer Vererbung erkennt man, daß das sterbliche Dasein mit seinen Befürchtungen, Krankheiten, Sünden, seiner Arbeitslosigkeit und Armut nur eine falsche Auffassung des Lebens ist. Die Christliche Wissenschaft hilft uns, uns über den Augenschein des Bösen zu erheben, das nicht als etwas Tatsächliches oder Wahres anzunehmen ist. So können wir über den irdischen Zustand der Dinge hinaus das immer gegenwärtige Reich der Allgenugsamkeit und der Harmonie sehen. Wenn wir uns auf diese Art ganz von der Materie ab- und dem Geist zuwenden, tun wir unser Bewußtsein weit auf für das Gute. Handeln wir dann diesem wissenschaftlichen Verständnis der Beziehung zwischen Gott und dem Menschen gemäß, so werden wir hier und jetzt durch zunehmende Beweise göttlicher Sorgfalt und Genüge belohnt. Wir werden immer mehr überzeugt von der Wahrheit der Bibelstelle: „Euch geschehe nach eurem Glauben".

Der geistige Reichtum, dessen wir uns in unserem täglichen Leben erfreuen, bemißt sich nach der Echtheit unserer Erwartung und Empfänglichkeit. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 183) gibt Mrs. Eddy die überaus bedeutsame und ermutigende Versicherung: „Der Mensch ist Gottes Bild und Gleichnis; alles, was Gott möglich ist, ist dem Menschen als der Widerspiegelung Gottes möglich. Durch die Klarheit der Wissenschaft lernen wir dies verstehen und eignen es uns an: wir lernen erkennen, daß der Mensch die Heilige Schrift in jedem Falle erfüllen kann; daß er, wenn er zu reden hat, recht reden kann—nicht durch Schulweisheit oder Gelehrsamkeit, sondern infolge der natürlichen ihm durch Widerspiegelung bereits eigenen Fähigkeit, der Wahrheit Ausdruck zu geben".

Was verhindert dann Zuversicht und Vertrauen und vereitelt somit, daß wir uns der göttlichen Fülle erfreuen? Ein Hindernis ist Furcht. Diese verderbliche Eigenschaft will unsern Ausblick schmälern, unser Streben lähmen und menschlichem Bemühen den Weg versperren. Sie erzeugt einen Bewußtseinszustand, der den natürlichen Zustrom der stets zugänglichen göttlichen Fülle hindert. Furcht lähmt auch die Tätigkeit im allgemeinen und bringt die gewöhnlichen Wirtschaftsvorgänge zum Stillstand, was Verlust und Elend nach sich zieht.

Die Menschen müssen ihr Denken weit auftun, um die Nahrung der Wahrheit, das Verständnis der Allheit Gottes und der Nichtsheit des Bösen, zu empfangen. Dies befreit sie aus den Krallen der Furcht und erweckt in ihnen den Glauben und den Mut, die zu wahrem Fortschritt und Gedeihen beitragen. So erweisen sich die biblischen Verheißungen durch die Kenntnis und die Anwendung der Christlichen Wissenschaft heute brauchbar, und das menschliche Leben wird mit den unschätzbaren Gaben Gottes—Intelligenz, Gesundheit, Friede, Fülle, Heiligkeit—gesegnet. Jeder kann sich das Gute verwirklichen, und in dem Maße, wie jeder sich selber die Fürsorge der göttlichen Liebe beweist, hilft er in der Welt im allgemeinen gerechte und natürliche Zustände wiederherstellen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Wild Azaleas

When the bloom of the cherry is gone from the gardens
And all their white flower-drifts have melted away,
Then the wild azaleas begin to flow down the hillsides,—
Rivers of rose through the morning-misty woodland,
Pools of tranquil flame under the evergreen-trees.

—HENRY VAN DYKE, in "Camp-Fires and Guide-Posts."

Expectancy of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE days it is well for all to remember that so-called "hard times" are unknown to God. Periods of financial depression never occur in the divine economy. Any seeming inactivity, stagnation, or lack exists only in mortal belief. The Bible is replete with assurances of abundant supply for mankind, as, for instance, in this verse from Psalms: "I am the Lord thy God, . . . open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it." What more could one ask than to be filled with all that the heavenly Father has to bestow?

But let it be noted that a condition accompanies this promise, namely, "Open thy mouth wide." This is important. If there ever is any legitimate need unsupplied in our experience, we may be sure that certain necessary terms so far remain unfulfilled. What, then, is meant in this passage by opening the mouth wide? Surely it signifies an earnest desire for righteousness, together with entire confidence in the power and providence of God; it denotes a receptivity devoid of reservations, a complete expectancy of good. Who has not observed tiny fledglings as the mother bird approaches the nest, their bills thrust upward to receive the morsel provided? One finds no holding back on their part; there is eager, unreserved expectancy. If one should pause to consider the example of the nestlings, and continually practice the underlying lesson of true confidence in God, imparting Love, humanity would be farther along the highway leading to success and happiness.

Here one may say, I should be glad to possess whole-hearted faith in heavenly riches if I knew how to gain it. Christian Science gives the requisite instructions, revealing God as infinite Spirit, immortal Mind, the Father-Mother of the spiritual universe, who bountifully supplies the needs of His children. Since the Scriptures represent man as made in God's image, these children, His spiritual ideas, inherit, by reflection, the divine attributes, or nature. In the light of true inheritance, mortal existence, with its fears, diseases, sins, unemployment, poverty, is shown to be but a false sense of Life. Christian Science helps one to rise above the evidence of evil because it is not to be accepted as actual or true. Thus one is enabled to look above the earthly state of affairs to the ever present eternal realm of abundance and harmony. When one thus turns wholly away from matter to Spirit, he is opening wide his consciousness toward good. Then, as one acts in accordance with this scientific understanding of the relation between God and man, he is rewarded by increasing proofs of divine care and sufficiency here and now. He acquires an ever growing conviction of the truth of the Scriptural declaration, "According to your faith be it unto you."

The spiritual bounty which we enjoy in our daily lot is measured by our genuine expectation and receptivity. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy makes a most significant and reassuring assertion when she says (p. 183): "Man is God's image and likeness; whatever is possible to God, is possible to man *as God's reflection*. Through the transparency of Science we learn this, and receive it: learn that man can fulfil the Scriptures in every instance; that if he open his mouth it shall be filled—not by reason of the schools, or learning, but by the natural ability, that reflection already has bestowed on him, to give utterance to Truth."

Then what is it that hinders trust and confidence, so preventing enjoyment of the divine fullness? One deterrent is fear. This baneful quality operates to contract one's outlook, discourage effort, and obstruct channels of human endeavor. It produces a mental state that hinders the inflow, in natural ways, of God's ever available bounty. Fear also restrains general activity, so that regular economic processes are interrupted, and loss and suffering result.

The need is that men should open wide their thoughts for the reception of the food of Truth, the understanding of the allness of God and the nothingness of evil. This loosens the grip of fear, and awakens the faith and courage which contribute to true progress and prosperity. Thus, through the knowledge and application of Christian Science, the Biblical promises are found to be practical today, and human lives are blessed with the priceless gifts of God—intelligence, health, peace, abundance, holiness. This realization of good is the privilege of every individual, and as each one demonstrates the provision of divine Love in his own case, he is helping to restore righteous and normal conditions to the world at large.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Resurrecting the Lost Art of the "Guadamaciles"

By BARBARA E. SCOTT FISHER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MARY WARE DENNETT is one of that ever-growing group of women who has discovered that raising a family is just a good beginning for other achievements. After her boys grew up, she turned seriously to follow the way her talents had pointed before her marriage—to the field of art. But before very long she found herself immersed in a wholly different aspect of that work, the resurrecting of a lost art. Due to her persistent effort and patient nurturing, the ancient technique of making the gilded and tooled wall leathers of Old Spain has been successfully revived. Over two centuries ago it went the way of forgotten things, though in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it was one of the chief industries of Spain, giving great commercial prestige to Cordova, Barcelona and Seville, and furnishing a good livelihood to the artisans in numbers of lesser Spanish towns.

Mrs. Dennett's interest in this ancient craft was awakened while she was visiting in Venice. One day she went to the Vendramin Palace. She passed through the spacious rooms with eager interest, aware that it was in these very surroundings that Wagner had passed his last days, and that here the Brownings had spent many gentle hours; the sunshine that filtered timidly through curiously wrought iron-grilled windows and even the heavy shadows in far corners of the deep chambers seemed vibrant with memories.

The Scrap That Told the Secret

Yet it was not these recollections that kindled her artist's imagination, but the rich and mellow tones of the gilded leather wall hangings, crying aloud to her in their beauty. She could not forget them. Time and time again her gondola glided to the palace steps, until after a while the old caretaker came to know her as one of his most frequent and enthusiastic visitors. Diligently she studied the carefully wrought patterns and marveled at the perfect state of preservation of these wall leathers, which dated from the fifteenth century. No sign of decay or wear, no frayed or faded grandeur marked them. They seemed to have arrived at a state of perfection and then just stayed there! Their only defacement was not apparent. It might be discovered behind imposing portraits or tapestries, where it was evident that bits of the precious leather had been cautiously cut away. Mrs. Dennett made tactful inquiry of the custodian as to the possibility of obtaining one of these pieces of leather, but the answer was always, "Impossible, quite impossible, Madame."

Then came the last day of her stay in Venice. Once more she went to view the gift of those great artisans to the world. Regretfully she bade them good-by and made her way to the heavily bolted door and stepped into her waiting gondola. But at this moment, the heart of the old custodian softened, and he called her to come back. "I have a few bits of the old leather here, if Madame would care to have them," he said. Thus she secured three small pieces of tooled leather, which she now counts among her most cherished possessions, as they became the basis for her experiments and were the inspiration which finally led to her rediscovery of this medieval art.

Known as Cordovan

Not until the eighteenth century did the process of gilding leather entirely disappear, yet it was introduced by the Moors into Spain probably before the eleventh century and flourished during all that time. So much of this work was done in Cordova, that after a while all gilded leather came to be known as "Cordovan." A sixteenth century author writing of the gilded leather industry of Cordova relates that "it brings great wealth to the city and gives to the principal streets a beautiful aspect. As the leathers are exposed to the sun, now gilded, now colored and tooled, and as they are spread upon great tables to dry, truly it is a beautiful sight to see the streets thus hung in such splendor and variety." History shows that the art soon spread to Venice. Before long it found its way to Paris, where the leather gilders occupied a special quarter of the city. It seeped into Flanders and became one of the chief sources of wealth of the Netherlands. But gradually drifting into the hands of unskilled craftsmen, it fell into disrepute, and soon entirely disappeared.

So, with her treasured bits of leather from the walls of the Vendramin Palace, Mary Ware Dennett set to work to rediscover the old process. She searched the libraries of Europe for inklings as to the procedure, and finally unearthed some "Notes on Cordovan Leather" by Baron Charles Davillier, a Frenchman, which were published in 1878, evidently translated from a Venetian who wrote in 1564 of the art of gilding leather, telling how it was done. With this document as a basis, she began her experiments, and finally came upon the secret.

Discovering the Process

Briefly her account of the method is this: "The process consists in covering the carefully prepared leather with silver leaf, on which the colored pattern is printed by hand blocks; a varnish is then applied which changes the silver to the color of gold; the surface is finally tooled by means of small dies, giving it life, and light and shade and texture."

She was drawn by her experiments into the devious ways of chemistry, into the study of qualities and kinds of leathers, tanning, and even a knowledge of tool making. All her tools had to be specially designed and made. For years, she told me, this was done for her by an old German in lower Manhattan who was a master craftsman of the old school and of rare ability. When he passed on, she decided to make her own tools. Her study of varnishes, her experiments with various kinds of blocks for the printing process, and the manipulation of the 16 tools she uses is each, as Kipling would say, "another story."

One reason, she explained, that the making of this gilded leather has such a strong appeal for her is that it demands a high standard of work. It has always been so. In the early days of its production, rules for its making were laid down by the Municipal Councils, and large fines were exacted from craftsmen who in any way violated the laws of the guilds. In Barcelona where the demand for "Guadamaciles" (as this work was called in Spain) for beautifying houses and churches was very great, the municipal magistrate ruled that no person should exercise the handicraft of Guadamacilero without having passed an examination, a three-year apprenticeship with the master authorized by the town, and a certificate from him. It was forbidden to make Guadamaciles of the skin of young animals, or to use tin or pewter instead of silver; and the skins must be properly sewed. "Where a piece of work is falsely done, it shall be burned." Restrictions such as these naturally produced a high grade of work, and no doubt tended to preserve the leather.

Beautiful and Enduring

Another attraction Mrs. Dennett finds in this gilded leather is its faculty for growing old beautifully. Few things do this. New pieces are raw and brittle in color and texture, but as they age, richness and mellowness pervade them until they arrive at a satisfying beauty which nothing seems to change. They remain untouched by dampness or dust, serenely impervious to years. No piece of gilded leather leaves Mrs. Dennett's studio until it has been seasoned for at least six months. It is exceedingly interesting to see the various pieces of leather in their different stages of seasoning.

Being both beautiful and enduring, this leather wall covering, Mrs. Dennett feels, is particularly suitable for use in public and semi-public buildings, churches, and in the more stately apartments of private residences, clubs and hotels. The walls of her lofty studio in Long Island fully attest the merit of her ideas. As a background for a dinner party, for instance, where soft candlelight catches the almost hidden design of the gold and silver leathers, this wall covering can scarcely be surpassed. After all, the dwellers in Venetian palaces and Spanish castles knew well the value of background, and Mary Ware Dennett has captured the very essence of that Old World restraint and elegance.

Etiquette of the Hat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A MAN'S familiarity with recognized social usage is indicated in no small degree by his observance of so-called "hat etiquette." While this may seem an almost absurdly trivial detail of good manners, it is one that rests on the very solid foundation of respect and consideration for those to whom a specific act of courtesy is due. When a man is called upon to take off his hat, or when he need merely lift it, is a point of etiquette that differs somewhat, even in countries whose manners in general are identical; but these variations are usually unimportant and, when necessary, can easily be acquired.

A man either takes his hat off, or merely lifts it, according to the demands of the occasion. The two gestures are distinctly different, the former being in the nature of a personal greeting, whereas the latter is an act of formal courtesy. For a man merely to lift his hat without bowing, when the occasion demands that he should completely remove his hat and bow, is a decided breach of etiquette.

When to Take Off the Hat

A man takes his hat off and bows when he meets a woman whom he knows and when he takes his leave. On such occasions the degree of cordiality is in accord with the acquaintanceship existing between the two, as the conventional removal of the hat and bow may indicate cold formality or delightful friendliness, according to the manner in which these gestures are made and the expression of the face. It is also suitable for a man to take off his hat and bow when passing a particularly distinguished man with whom he is acquainted.

On entering a church a man should at once remove his hat, regardless of whether there is a service at the time or not. He should also show this respect when the flag of his country goes by and when the national anthem is played. It is etiquette for a man to remove his hat when entering the elevator of an apartment house, hotel, club or other similar building. This rule of etiquette, however, does not necessarily apply when the elevator is crowded and is in a shop or office building.

Occasion for Lifting the Hat

There are many occasions when it is etiquette for a man merely to lift his hat without either bow or smile. This is correct when he is with a woman who bows to a passing man or woman, also when he is with a man or woman who bows to a passing woman. It is the correct form of acknowledgment for any courtesy between strangers or when apologizing to a woman for some obviously unavoidable act, as in a crowded public conveyance. A man lifts his hat but does not bow when he offers his place to a woman and he acknowledges her thanks by a similar act. The procedure is the same when a stranger gives his place to an escorted woman. Her escort immediately acknowledges the stranger's politeness by lifting his hat. When a man does some slight favor for a woman whom he does not know, such as picking up an article she has dropped, he lifts his hat as he restores it to her.

Touching the Hat

For a man merely to touch his hat, when the occasion demands that he should take it off, or at least lift it, is a decided breach of etiquette. Touching one's hat is, of course, permissible as a gesture of greeting from one man to another, when neither one is accompanied by a woman and there is no social or business reason for particular deference.

Remembering these distinctions, a man is almost always sure of conforming to the rules of etiquette if he takes off his hat and bows to friends and acquaintances; and lifts his hat, without bow or smile, as a formal courtesy to strangers; and touches his hat to another man.

These are conventional observances that the well-mannered man does not overlook, and by putting his knowledge of etiquette into practice, he unconsciously acquires habitual politeness even in the comparatively small details of everyday life.

A Bank Executive

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A woman who has developed remarkable ability as a bank executive is Miss Forba McDaniel of Indianapolis, Ind., who for six years has been in charge of the affairs of the Indiana State Bankers Association as its secretary. Miss McDaniel served an apprenticeship for 12 years as assistant secretary of this same organization, during which time she took special courses in a business college and devoted her evenings to study. Her appointment to the position she now fills is considered by the bankers of Indiana, generally, as a just reward for the time and effort she gave in preparation for this important appointment seldom allotted to a woman.

Miss McDaniel is a person of unusual initiative and marked efficiency. In proof of this is the fact that she was invited to California to explain to the National Association of Bankers the methods she had put in practice in the protecive department of the Indiana association. This department is of great value in checking false rumors in regard to the standing of a bank, which, without this assistance, might suffer an unwarranted and disastrous run.

Miss McDaniel is also the originator of the so-called "Vigilante" organization which coöperates with the bureau of criminal identification and investigation in various states for the safety of bank property. In addition to her other duties Miss McDaniel is the editor of the Hoosier Banker, published by the association of which she is the versatile secretary.

Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History

Dr. Margaret Mead, Assistant Curator of Ethnology at the American Museum of Natural History, in a Ceremonial Costume of the South Seas, Where She Was Sent to Study Youthful Aborigines.

Museum Curatorship, a New Field For Qualified Women

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN PASSING through a museum have you ever noticed a young woman working in the background? Perhaps in an artist's smock, she has been gluing and nailing an exhibit of life among the Eskimos. Perhaps she has been typing a scientific article or writing out labels in a neat librarian's hand.

Though the young woman may be hidden in an office far from the collection halls, she is an important factor in museum life. She is a curator, a specialist who cares for museum material, classifies it, preserves it, installs it.

In increasing numbers women are choosing museum curatorship as a career. Some knowledge of the training and education required for this profession, some information as to its duties, opportunities and pleasures, may be obtained from a glimpse at outstanding personalities in the field.

Outstanding in the Field

Internationally famous as a scholar is Gisela Richter, curator of Classical Art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the only woman curator among six men.

"The young woman who wishes to enter an art museum," said Miss Richter, "need not be a creative artist herself but she must have artistic feeling and appreciation. She should, too, be equipped with a knowledge of history, particularly the history of art. She should know literature, which supplies the theme of many works of art, and archæology.

"But knowing all that is between the covers of books is only the beginning. It is more important to have some practical knowledge of the field, the knowledge that comes with handling the actual objects and studying them, learning to recognize the real treasure and to reject the false."

The work of Anna B. Gallup, curator-in-chief at the Brooklyn Children's Museum, who has been associated with that museum for over a quarter of a century, is an excellent illustration of what women can do in science museums. Last year Miss Gallup received the gold medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences for her outstanding service.

In answer to a question concerning training for a museum curatorship, Miss Gallup said: "For a natural history museum, we require that a girl should have a college degree and must have majored in some natural history subject, such as mineralogy, zoölogy or botany. We much prefer a girl who has also had a good training in mathematics, physics and chemistry.

"It is very desirable indeed that in addition she shall have had training in lettering and drawing. She should be a good English student, able to write articles easily and correctly and be able to speak in public."

Study and Adventure

Teaching was the avenue through which Miss Gallup traveled to her work. After being graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, she taught nature study and physiology at the Rhode Island Normal School. There she conducted field trips from the school to outlying regions, bringing back nature material for exhibition and demonstration purposes. During this period she was invited to join the museum where she is now engaged and which she has seen grow up from two rooms to two buildings.

Another example of a woman who has found an interesting career in a science museum is Dr. Margaret Mead of the American Museum of Natural History. A Ph.D. in anthropology at the age of 24, she was appointed assistant curator of ethnology the following year.

Doctor Mead has enjoyed every minute of her museum work as a natural scientist. And who wouldn't with a life as adventurous as hers? She is always either just back from an expedition or just about to leave on one. She has studied the problems of youth in Samoa; the preschool child in New Guinea; the adjustment to environment of the Indian woman on a mid-western reservation.

In the South Seas Hall of the museum hang many specimens—costumes, ornaments, weapons—which she has brought back with her from her sojourn among savage peoples. She has also written books and articles about her work among them.

Trained By Their Work

Yet in the same museum with Doctor Mead there is an assistant curator who never goes on a single expedition and who knew very little about natural science when she entered the museum. As she put it herself, "I took a year of geology but it did not penetrate and I almost flunked zoölogy!"

How then did Francesca La Monte ever become assistant curator of Ichthyology or Fishes?

Through a business course, is the answer. The museum needed some one to work on a bibliography of fishes, someone who knew shorthand and typing. Miss La Monte, equipped with a brand-new business course, got the position.

"I discovered," said Miss La Monte, "that in order to index the articles, and books for the bibliography, I had to read them first so that I knew what was in them. During this period I got my background in ichthyology."

Miss La Monte's work at present is very varied. When a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called, there were four different projects on her desk: a plan she had made for the installation of a new exhibit; the proof of her latest article; a department guide, which she is revising; and a pile of letters from high school students who ask Miss La Monte questions relating to their scientific work in the classroom.

Commercial training has been the open sesame to a great many other young women in the museum field. At the Metropolitan Museum of Art there are eight assistant curators, most of whom have entered the museum as secretaries or catalogue assistants.

Olivia H. Paine, for instance, became interested in prints while working in the cataloguing room of that museum, and studied the subject. Later she was appointed assistant curator of prints. Alice Newlin, also assistant curator of prints, began in the same way. Charlotte R. Clark and Anita Reinhard, assistant curators in the departments of Egyptian Art and of Arms and Armor, respectively, both began as secretaries.

A Correction

In a recent article on the Society of Women Geographers, the mountain climber, Miss Annie S. Peck, was mentioned as having flown higher than she had climbed on foot, when in flying across the Andes her plane reached a height of 18,000 feet. This was an error, as in 1908 she climbed to an altitude of 21,812 feet, the highest point on this hemisphere yet attained by any American.

For this achievement she received a gold medal from the Government of Peru, and the peak of Mt. Huascaran, which she climbed, was named by the Lima Geographical Society, Cumbre Anna Peck.

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN INTERESTING convention to be held in Atlantic City early in October will be that of the National Association of Bank Women. This convention will be held in conjunction with that of the American Bankers Association.

The number of women who are holding executive positions in banking circles is constantly increasing. The president of the Association of Bank Women, Miss Grace S. Stoermer, is assistant vice-president of the Bank of Italy, N. T. & S. A., in Los Angeles, Calif. Miss Stoermer has had an unusual business career. According to the A. B. W. News her initial experience was in the recorder's office in Los Angeles, where she rose rapidly to an executive position. From this she was appointed secretary of the California State Legislature and during the time she served in this capacity she was the only woman in the United States who held such an official position. Later she entered the service of the Bank of Italy in Los Angeles, where she was given the opportunity of organizing and developing a department to serve specifically the needs of their women depositors. Here, as in the political field, she won signal success. When, in the autumn of 1930, a merger of the Bank of Italy was effected with the Bank of America, Miss Stoermer was promoted to the office of assistant vice-president.

* * *

At their conventions, and through the pages of their official organ, the A. B. W. News, members of the association keep in touch with financial affairs of the world. Not only those matters which deal directly with finance, but those more subtle values that exert a tremendous influence on the welfare of nations are discussed, in order that there may be a sympathetic understanding of international securities and prospects. A few extracts from a talk given by Irene di Robilant on the subject of "Italy's International Position and the Economic Status of Women in Italian Life" will illustrate the point. Miss di Robilant said that many women bank officials were handling Italian bonds, securities bearing the name of either the kingdom of Italy or the cities of Milan and Rome and industrial enterprises, and that they were therefore eager to know about the securities behind these bonds. She reminded her hearers that Italy as a political entity is comparatively a newcomer among the nations of the world, having achieved her unity only in 1870. Since then she has attained a high degree of development and modern civilization, solving one by one her economic problems, making the most of her meager resources, and balancing her budget by such invisible assets as the money sent back by Italians working abroad, and the expenditures made by tourists who are attracted both by her wealth of art and the mildness of her climate.

* * *

Women play a remarkable part in the national quality of adaptation and economy. It is true that the general attitude of the country is that the home is the place in which women belong, but this in no way estranges them from the economic life of the country. Women are the domestic bankers. It is very usual for married men to give all their money to their wives and to be in return given an allowance for personal expenses. Women keep the accounts, save, often invest, always advise and are most conservative.

A growing number of Italian women attend classical schools and universities. All universities are coeducational. Several Italians are making notable successes in business.

The Italians are in no way a militaristic people—they love individual adventure, exploration, flights, but collectively they desire nothing more than peace and an opportunity to make a quiet living. Miss di Robilant closed her address with the following assuring comment: "Small as its material resources may be, one must always bear in mind that a nation is a political entity made out of spiritual as well as material values, and that the latter may be as important and have a durability which the others rarely possess. Economic theories are often discarded and great calculations fail to attain the results which they demonstrated, but a nation united in feeling and ideals, which has no other bond but the sense of being Italian, is bound to honor obligations, to be solvent in the future as in the past, because the very intangibility of its assets prevent them from becoming frozen, and, as years go by, adds to their value and importance."

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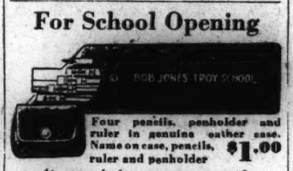
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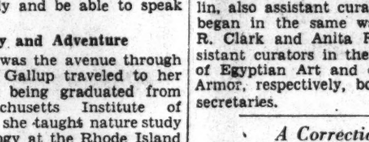
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FEW TRAPPINGS OF DIPLOMACY FOUND IN CLARK

(Continued from Page 1)

his lips a smile that seemed to ask "Well, what do you want me to say?"

It was a friendly smile, a smile so genuine that before it faded his audience smiled back at him. Then he spoke of the country and its problems in such fashion that, for the first time, perhaps, his audience got the other fellow's side of the picture, and when he had concluded they applauded for two minutes, the man they had come to criticize. Minutes later, after he had gone, a tall, serious American, announced loudly: "If that man ever runs for President he will get my vote. He belongs to the people; he understands them. I would believe anything he said whether I understood it or not. That man's got sense."

Why Mexico Likes Him

That is why Mexico trusts him. And why Mexico is willing to work with him. And why Mexico likes him.

Who is this man Clark, called by Mr. Dwight W. Morrow, former Ambassador, "the second greatest authority on international law next to Mr. John Bassett Moore"? Surely that is good enough qualification for anyone. For one thing he holds the Distinguished Service Medal awarded for work in the Judge Advocate General's office during the World War. Also, for more than a year he was Undersecretary of State. Primarily, however, he is a lawyer so successful that Mr. Morrow called him to Mexico to study the oil and land laws making no ends of trouble between that country and the United States. So successful was he that in 1929 he prepared a memorandum for President Hoover which helped in snuffing out a rebellion brewing in Mexico. He was appointed Ambassador to Mexico Oct. 30, 1930, to succeed Mr. Morrow.

To really know the man one must meet him in his home. He has a wife and a daughter, Luacine. See them and it is not difficult to understand why the Ambassador looks upon the world through clear, friendly eyes.

They are a versatile group. The Ambassador with his hobby for photography; Mrs. Clark with her work among the needy of Mexico City, and the daughter with her music. To hear them discuss their "tasks of the moment," as someone aptly termed things out of the regular course, is to wonder how anyone at all can remain idle.

"To maintain cordial relations between all nations is not easy in these times, and remain noncommittal," the Ambassador said as he sat in his office gazing through long French windows at a lawn neatly trimmed and banked with flowers. "Acts are magnified either correctly or otherwise in accordance with what one happens to remark.

"So . . ." he grinned reminiscently, "it pays not to imitate the parrot who watched two dogs fighting, and who, after urging them on with 'sic 'em Fido,' and 'sic 'em Towser,' hopped down from his perch and joined the mêlée. Some moments later he disentangled himself, climbed wearily back to his perch, gazed at his disheveled self and remarked, as the dogs trotted away, side by side, 'I talked too much.'

Where He Works

The Ambassador works in an office carpeted with thick rugs and furnished like the library of a fine, old American mansion. Heavy curtains hang by the long windows, and on the walls above great bookcases are photographs of former Presidents. Here from time to time should the Ambassador be alone a tall, serious secretary appears to announce some visitor arrived by appointment. You would like that secretary. Here come the other secretaries, first and second, and the counselor, for morning conferences. And here come the stenographers, with their multitude of paper and letters, requiring the Ambassador's attention. To the corridor approaching this office come sounds of typewriters, or the tinkle of telephone bells. There is a subdued murmur of voices behind closed doors.

One place more remains to meet him—a public reception. It is a brilliant affair.

In line the guests pass before the ambassador and his wife. Presentations at such functions are generally formal and stiff, but with Mr. Clark it is like meeting an old friend. The ambassador's memory for names is amazing. Often, before his counselor presents a guest, the ambassador's hand reaches forth as he remembers the person and recalls some pleasant incident happening not long ago.

From somewhere in a corner hidden by plants and flowers an orchestra plays; faintly it carries above the gay laughter and chatter of the guests. Through the broad doorway of the dining room a massive table laden with fruits and ices offers the chef's contribution. Hours pass, the guests depart, the evening wanes and . . . one more diplomatic "affair" is crossed off the calendar.

Like the reception, affair after affair is crossed off the diplomatic calendar. But still they come. And they are ever needful of all the care and thought the American Ambassador can give. And so it is that the United States finds itself fortunate in the possession of a man whose long training, keen mind, and winning personality meets the problems that are daily part of the life of a representative of the United States in a foreign land.

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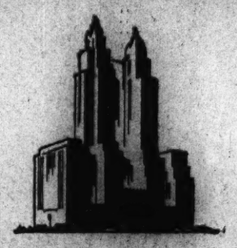

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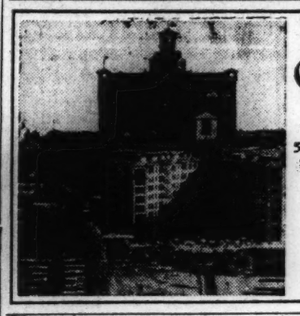

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FLUCTUATIONS IN EXTREMELY NARROW LIMITS

Stock Market Movements of Little Significance—Irregular Tone

NEW YORK, Sept 1 (AP)—The stock market entered September today without showing any inclination of breaking out of the extremely narrow range in which it oscillated listlessly throughout August.

Dull Augusts are not unusual, but in past years the market has usually developed a fairly pronounced trend after Labor Day. Emphatic opinions as to which way the market will turn are extremely rare at the moment, and traders are holding to the side lines awaiting a clue.

Today's trading was about as dull as anything experienced this year, and most of the so-called pivotal shares fluctuated within ranges of small fractions.

The market recovered after sagging a little at the start, but selling of North American and Electric Autolite, both of which lost more than 1½ points, imparted a slightly heavy tone after midday. Some of the oils eased fractionally.

Leading stocks held steady. Pivotal issues firmed a little in the late trading.

American Can, U. S. Steel, Radio, International Telephone and General Motors made minor advances, while Case, New York Central, and Electric Power & Light gained a point.

Purity Bakeries rallied 2.

Salels amount to less than 600,000 shares.

Wheeling & Lake Erie, which is very closely held, made one of its rare appearances, selling at 50, off 19 points from the last transaction. Yesterday, however, it was quoted 50 bid. About 51 per cent of the stock is held in trust for the Nickel Plate.

The extreme inactivity of the market throughout August, and the complete absence of important selling even in the face of adverse news, both domestic and foreign, has lent considerable encouragement to bullishly inclined traders, but they mostly despair of getting any following in the market until the tenor of trade and corporate news changes.

Such items in today's news as receiverships for Florida East Coast Railway and the Tri-Utilities Corporation scarcely provide the proper atmosphere to encourage bullish efforts. Nevertheless, those situations had been understood so far in advance that the market accepted them nonchalantly.

August Trading Light

Total sales on the stock exchange in August of roughly 25,000,000 shares were the smallest since August of 1924. The price average of 50 leading shares fluctuated within a range of only 7 points, and showed a net gain for the month of little more than 1 point.

The reduction of the Reichsbank's discount rate to 8 per cent from 10 provided further evidence of the alleviation of the European crisis, but the monthly survey by the National City Bank points out that it will require more definite arrangements for the resumption of payments when the war debt moratorium expires next July 1 to lift the cloud of uncertainty.

Weekly condition statement of Federal Reserve member banks in leading cities showed a gain of $37,000,000 in loans on securities, but failed to indicate the autumn stirrings of commercial activity in the "all other loans" classification, which includes commercial loans. That classification showed a decline of $40,000,000 which may in part have represented further liquidation of bankers acceptances in this market for foreign sources.

The preliminary estimate fo last week's crude oil production giving effect to east Texas shutdown, indicated a tumble of more than 500,000 barrels in daily output. With the beginning of production under the new Texas conservation law, Wall Street is anxiously awaiting the results.

Bonds Quiet

After five successive days of rising prices the bond market experienced a moderate reaction today. The downward trend was not universal, however, some issues, a few of which were among the more active bonds, made further gains.

As a whole the market was irregular. Industrial obligations were generally higher but trading in most of them consisted of a few small sales. Public utility issues moved within a narrow range and trading in most of them also was restricted.

Loans of the United States Government were unusually dull at unchanged prices. Most foreign bonds were quiet but they declined irregularly.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk ago	Yr ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .63	$ .62⅞	$1.04¾
Corn, 2 yellow	.60¼	.57¼	1.12½
Oats, 2 white	.33	.31¾	.52¾
Flour	4.20	4.10	5.10
Beef, family	12.75	12.75	23.00
Pork	21.00	21.75	31.50
Lard	.0760	.0770	.1170
Cotton, mid-up	.0690	.0695	.1140
Zinc	.0380	.0380	.0430
Iron	16.76	16.76	19.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.07½@¾	.07¾	.11
Tin	.2715	.2580	.3005
Rubber	.0500	.0512½	.0975
Sugar	.0460	.0475	.0445
Lead	.0440	.0440	.0550
Print cloth	.0287½	.0287½	.0425

COTTON RALLIES FROM DROP

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—An early decline in cotton under selling promoted by a favorable weather map and relatively easy Liverpool cables, was followed by rallies on trade buying and covering today. December contracts, after selling off to 6.95, advanced to 7.14, or within a point of yesterday's closing quotation, with the general market quiet and steady at net declines of 1 to 5 points around 2 o'clock. The failure of bearish features to bring in more pressure and the continued absence of hedging in any impressive volume seemed responsible for covering or rebuying by early sellers.

BRITISH BOND ISSUE IN FRANCE

PARIS, Sept. 1—An issue of 2,500,000,000-franc one-year British Treasury bonds probably will be made in France Sept. 10 although there is a possibility that the total amount offered to the public will be restricted to 2,000,000,000 francs. Interest will be paid in advance, thus making the bonds yield 4.44 per cent, instead of 4.25 per cent to the buyer who subscribes at 95.75 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 1	Last Aug. 31
14¼	3½	..	Abitibi Pow & P	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
52	11¾	..	Abitibi pf	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12
23½	11⅛	1	Adams Express	200	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
33½	22⅛	2	Adams Millis	2200	33	32¾	32¾	32
11⅝	4	..	Advance Rumely	200	5	5	5	5
109⅝	70¾	3	Air Reduction	1300	77¼	77	77⅛	77
20⅛	7	1.40	Alaska-Juneau	2200	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	15⅞
12⅝	4⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	1000	6	5⅞	6	6
59½	16⅛	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	17¼	17	17¼	
182¾	102⅝	6‡	Allied Chem	1400	112	110½	112	111¼
126	121⅛	7	Allied Chem pf	100	122¾	122¾	122¾	123
42⅝	18⅜	2	Allis Chalmers	400	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½
23	15⅛	2	Amerada	200	18	18	18	19½
17⅞	7	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
38	25⅛	2.40	Am Brake S&F	100	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
129⅝	81⅝	5¶	Am Can	7100	93½	91⅝	93	92⅝
152½	145	7	Am Can pf	200	150	150	150	..
14½	5⅞	..	Am Con Alcohol	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
33¼	18⅛	..	Am European	700	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	19⅝
51⅝	21¼	..	Am & For Pow	4100	28⅝	28	28⅛	28¼
100	83	7	Am & For Pow 7	200	82	82	82	83
31⅝	18¼	3	Am Ice	700	18¼	18⅛	18¼	18¼
26	9¼	..	Am International	400	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
39⅞	5	..	Am Nat Gas pf	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10½
64⅞	30⅜	1	Am Power & Lt	400	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	35
21½	11⅛	.60	Am Radiator	200	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12¼
37⅞	15⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	20⅝
42	26	5	Am Shipbuilding	20	26	26	26	26
58⅛	24⅝	2	Am Smelt & Ref	400	31½	31⅛	31⅛	31⅝
4½	⅝	..	Am Salvents & C	13200	¾	½	⅝	¾
11½	2¼	..	Am Solvents pf	1200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	..
201⅝	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	2900	172¾	170¼	172⅜	171⅞
80¾	40⅝	3	Am Wat W&E	400	48	47	48	..
40	20⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	200	34	33½	34	33½
18	10	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	10	10	10	..
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	4100	24½	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜
18	8	..	Archer Daniels	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
72	32	7	Armour Del pf	100	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	..
4½	1½	..	Armour Ill A	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2⅞	1	..	Armour Ill B	200	1	1	1	1⅛
9	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
29⅝	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
203⅝	132¾	10	Atchison T&SF	1200	138¼	134⅛	138¼	135¼
108¼	100½	5	Atchison pf	200	105¼	105	105	105
23⅝	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	1200	16⅞	16⅛	16¼	16⅝
295½	101½	4‡	Auburn Auto	1400	137½	135½	136	134½
2½	1	..	Auto Sales	1100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
5	2	..	Auto Sales pf	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
6⅛	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	700	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
			—B—					
27⅞	9⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	200	13	13	13	13
104½	60	7	Baldwin Loco pf	70	61⅝	60⅛	60½	..
87⅞	43	5	Balt & Ohio	400	46⅝	44½	46⅝	45
80½	64	4	Balt & Ohio pf	300	62¾	60	60	65
66¾	47	3½	Bangor & Aroos	200	48½	48½	48½	..
15½	5¾	..	Barnsdall A	1400	8¾	8⅛	8¾	8¼
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	200	60	60	60	..
62	44½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	1400	52¾	50	50⅝	53¼
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	6400	23½	22½	23⅝	22¾
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	1200	29¼	39	39¼	39⅞
70⅝	34¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	8900	40	39⅝	40	39⅝
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	500	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	37⅞
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	800	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	19¼
3¾	1¼	..	Botany Mills A pf	300	2⅜	2¼	2¼	..
22¾	8¼	1.43	Briggs Mfg	1800	13⅛	12⅞	13	13¼
69⅝	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	100	57½	57½	57½	57
94¼	85⅜	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	91½	91½	91½	..
129⅝	99	5	*Brooklyn Un Gas	100	112	112	112	111⅛
45½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	43	43	43	..
20⅞	6⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	8	8	8	8
114	104	7	Bucyrus E pf	100	104	104	104	..
24⅞	12⅝	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	13	12¾	12¾	13
13	7⅛	1	Budd Wheel	300	9	8¾	8⅞	8⅞
23	8½	..	Bullard	100	104	104	104	..
15¾	7	80	Bulova Watch	200	9	8⅝	9	..
1¾	¾	..	Butte & Superior	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
20⅝	9	..	Butterick	100	11	11	11	11⅛
69¾	23⅝	..	Byers	1200	31⅞	30¾	31½	31⅛
			—C—					
53	20½	2	Calif Packing	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½
16⅝	10¼	1	Campbell Wy&C	400	12½	12¼	12¼	..
11⅜	5	..	Calumet & Hecla	700	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
45	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	500	34½	34¼	34¼	..
45⅜	20¼	1¼	*Canadian Pacific	3600	20½	20	20⅜	20⅞
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mill	200	21	20¾	21	..
131½	51¼	6	Case Thresh	20100	63⅝	61⅝	63	62¼
52½	21⅛	3	Caterpillar Trac	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½
4	2	..	Cavanagh Dobbs	20	3	3	3	..
16	8⅞	..	Celanese Corp	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅛
37¾	14	..	Celotex Co pf	50	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
25¾	17⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	200	20½	20½	20½	..
8	2½	..	Century Ribbon	2000	8	7¼	8	7⅛
23¼	7	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
54⅛	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	400	35	34⅝	35	34⅝
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	800	36¼	35⅝	36⅛	35¾
27½	15¾	..	Chi Gt W pf	200	24½	24½	24½	24⅞
8⅞	3⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	4⅞	4½	4½	..
15⅜	4¾	..	Chi M & St P pf	1300	7¾	7½	7¾	8
45½	23⅛	4	Chi & N'western	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
15⅛	6½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	8	8	8	8
65½	22½	4	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	37	37	37	37½
101	50	7	Chi RI&P 7%	100	63½	63½	63½	63½
25¾	12½	1	*Chrysler	7100	22⅜	22	22¼	22¼
37⅜	30	3.60§	City Ice & Fuel	100	30	30	30	30¼
90	77⅛	6½	City Ice & Fuel pf	70	90	80	90	80
170	133	7.50	Coca Cola	100	145½	145½	145½	146
104½	101¾	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	104	104	104	103½
17½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	400	13½	13¼	13¼	13¾
95	71	7	Collins & A pf	900	95	95	95	..
45⅝	20⅝	2‡	Columbia Gas	700	30⅛	29¾	30	30
109½	98	6	Columbia G pf A	200	105¾	105½	105½	..
11⅛	6	.56	Col Graph ct	300	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
111⅝	55	5¶	Columbian Carb	600	66¾	66⅛	66¾	66½
16⅜	6	.56	Columbia Graph	500	7½	7¼	7¼	8
23¼	13	2	Comm Credit	100	16¼	16	16¼	16
25⅛	20	1¾	Comm Cred pf	10	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
25½	21½	2	Comm Cred pf B	20	25	25	25	..
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅝
106	181¼	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	20	106	105	106	..
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	1400	17⅜	17	17¼	17
12	6⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	1800	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛
100⅜	90	6	Comwlth ¾ S 6pf	200	96⅛	96	96⅛	96
34¼	30	2	Conde Nast Pub	100	30	30	30	..
14¾	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	400	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	7	7	7	7½
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film I pf	300	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
109⅝	82⅛	4	Consol Gas	1800	94	93¼	94	93¼
107	101½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1¾	25	..	Container A	—	3	3	3	2¾
30	9¼	..	Cont Baking A	200	12½	12¼	12½	12⅜
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	300	57½	56¼	56¼	57⅜
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	500	48	47¾	48	47⅞
4½	2	..	Cont Motors	400	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
12	5	..	Cont Oil	1900	9⅞	9⅝	3¾	10
12	3	..	Cont Shares	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
86⅝	55⅜	3¶	Corn Products	400	66¼	66	66¼	65¾
152½	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	10	149	149	149	..
18	6¼	..	Coty	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
34½	26¼	2¶	Cream of Wheat	100	27½	27½	27½	..
38¼	16¼	2.40	Crown Cork & S	200	21½	20½	20¾	..
6⅞	2	..	Crown Zellerbach	600	5	4⅛	4¾	4⅛
106	80	7	Crucible Steel pf	50	89	89	89	88
5⅞	2⅛	..	Cuba Co	200	4	4	4	4
1½	⅛	..	Cuban Dom S	400	¼	⅛	¼	¼
100	67	4	Curtis Publishing	400	68	67¾	68	67
118⅝	112	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	111½	111½	111½	112¼
5⅞	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	1800	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
8⅛	3	..	Curtis-Wright A	400	4⅛	4	4	4
41	17½	..	Cutler Hammer	200	17½	17½	17½	..
			—D—					
22	15	1.40	Deere & Co pf	700	15½	15	15¼	15⅞
102	45¼	4	Del Lack & W	100	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51
45⅜	11⅝	..	Denver R G pf	100	17½	17½	17½	..
195	140¾	8	Detroit Edison	100	161⅜	161⅜	161⅜	..
23	14⅞	1	Diamond Match	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛
21¼	17¼	1.25	Douglas Air	100	18	18	18	18
28⅛	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	300	28	28	28	..
107	71	4¶	Du Pont de Nem	1400	85¾	85	85¾	85½
129¾	118¾	6	Du Pont deb	100	124½	124½	124½	124½
23	21	..	Durham Hos pf	10	21	21	21	..
			—E—					
13¼	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
185¾	118	5¶	Eastman Kodak	800	142½	140½	142½	142
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	700	13⅝	13½	13½	13¾
74⅜	34⅛	6	Elec AutoLite	7300	39¾	38⅛	39¼	39¾
4½	2	..	Elec Boat	600	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
9⅞	6⅞	..	Elect & M wi	500	6¾	6½	6¾	6⅝
60¾	30⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	2600	40⅛	39	40	39⅛
98¼	80	6	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	100	86½	86½	86½	86¾
66	49⅛	5	Elec Stor Battery	100	54½	54½	54½	..
44	30	3	Endicott Johnson	200	45⅜	45¼	45⅜	45
49	28½	2	Engineers Pub S	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	..
91	75	5½	Enginrs PS5½pf	100	78½	78½	78½	..
35⅜	27	2½	Equitable Off Blg	400	28	27¾	28	..
12¾	4⅞	..	Sureka Vacuum	200	5¾	5¼	5¾	..
8⅝	3¼	..	Evans Auto Load	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
			—F—					
109⅞	66	7	Fairbanks M pf	110	62¼	60	60	62⅛
27	15½	..	Fed Dept Stores	100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	..
30	11¼	1.20	Fed Wat Serv	600	14	13¾	13¾	13⅞
21½	13	1	Firestone T&R	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
66⅛	56¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	300	63¼	63⅛	63⅛	..
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	800	59½	58⅞	59	59
⅞	⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
35½	22	1½	Florsheim Shoe	100	24	22½	22½	..
31¾	15	1½	Food Mach	100	16	16	16	..
64½	20¼	2	Foster-Wheeler	1300	24	23⅜	24	23⅛
38⅜	11⅝	2½	Fox Film A	1800	14⅞	14¼	14¾	14½
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26¼
			—G—					
60	37½	3	Gamewell	10	40	40	40	40
7⅞	4½	..	Gen Am Inv	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
73⅛	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	100	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
47	15¼	2*	Gen Asphalt	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	21¼
25⅝	17⅛	2	Gen Baking	900	20¾	20¼	20½	20½
114	94	8	Gen Baking pf	100	109	109	109	..
13	36	..	Gen Cable	10	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	..
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	1500	41	40⅝	41⅞	40⅝
12⅛	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	3800	11⅝	11½	11½	11½
56	43	3	Gen Foods	200	50¾	50¼	50¾	50½
8½	4⅛	.30	*Gen Gas & E A	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
50	35	3	Gen Mills	200	41	40⅝	40¾	40¾
48	31⅛	3	Gen Motors	5100	36⅜	35⅞	36⅜	36
103⅝	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	103	103	103	103⅛
10¼	4	..	Gen Out Ad	200	5	5	5	..
28	10⅛	4	Gen Out Ad A	400	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
31	15	2½	Gen Print Ink	10	19½	19½	19½	19½
84⅛	40	5	Gen Ry Signal	300	49	47	49	47
9½	2⅝	..	Gen Realty	500	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
74⅛	27	6	Gen Rlty pf ww	300	27½	26½	26½	..
15½	1⅞	..	Gen Thea Equip	1600	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
38¾	18⅝	..	Gillette Saf Raz	1300	19	18⅞	19	19
76⅞	62¾	5	Gillette S R pf	200	63⅛	63	63	63
7⅞	4	..	Gimbel Bros	100	5	5	5	..
52	36½	7	Gimbel Bros pf	100	46¾	46¾	46¾	47
82	48	7	Glidden ppf	30	80	80	80	80
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
42⅛	21	2½	Gold Dust	600	27½	27⅜	27½	27⅝
20⅞	8¼	..	Goodrich	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12¼
52¾	30⅝	3	Goodyear	200	41½	40¾	41½	41
6⅜	1⅞	..	Gould Coupler A	100	1½	1½	1½	..
6½	2⅛	..	Graham Paige	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
22⅝	10	1	Granby	100	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	..
p 25½	13	1‡	Grand-Sil Stores	100	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15¾
18⅞	10⅝	..	Grand Union	200	16½	16⅛	16½	16¼
42	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	300	41⅛	40½	41⅛	41
69¾	33¾	4	Great Nor pf	400	35	34⅝	35	34¾
23½	17½	2	Great Nor Ore	100	18	18½	18½	..
11⅞	7⅛	..	Great Wet Sug	100	9	9	9	9⅛
96½	80½	7	reat W Sug pf	10	92	92	92	..
6¾	2⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
			—H—					
30	26½	1¾	Hack W pf A	20	28	28	28	..
19⅝	12	1.20	Hall Printing	400	13⅞	13½	13⅞	..
94	85	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	85¾	85¾	85¾	..
18	9⅝	.80	Hercules Motors	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
119½	111	7	Hercules Pow pf	10	116	116	116	116
104	93	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	103	103	103	..
19½	5⅝	..	Hollander	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
104	81	6¶	Homestake M	400	100	99½	100	99
9¾	4¼	..	Houdaille Her B	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	400	43¾	43⅛	43½	44
14⅛	6	..	Houston Oil new	200	9	9	9	9
65	58	4	Household Fin pf	100	63	61¾	63	..
26	11	1	Hudson Motor	1800	13⅞	13⅛	13¾	13½
13⅛	5¾	..	Hupp Motors	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
			—I—					
89	36⅜	4	Ill Central	500	38¼	38	38⅛	38½
4⅝	2	..	Indian Refining	633	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
182	74	4	Ingersoll-Rand	100	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	..
11⅜	4⅛	..	Inspiration Cop	400	6	6	6	6⅛
12⅜	9⅛	..	Insuranshare Del	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
15	5	..	Interlake Iron	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
5¼	1⅝	..	Int Agr Corp	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
12⅝	6⅝	.50	Int Cariers	400	7	6⅞	7	..
60½	36⅝	2½	Int Harvester	400	38	37¼	38	38
143⅞	131	7	Int Harvester pf	100	136⅝	136⅝	136⅝	137
30⅝	8⅛	.40	Int Nickel	2000	13	12⅝	12⅞	13⅜
122	112	7	Int Nickel pf	100	120	120	120	..
58¾	30	5	Int Rys C A pf	10	30	30	30	..
38⅝	18¾	2	Int Tel & Tel	1600	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	28¼
21⅞	11⅛	2	Interstate Dept S	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
69⅞	57¼	7	Intersta DS pf ww	10	68	67½	68	..
67⅝	58	7	Intersta DS xw	60	67½	67	67½	..
			—J—					
80⅞	40⅝	3	Johns Manville	300	51½	50⅞	51¼	51¼
			—K—					
64	40	4	Kan C So pf	400	45	45	45	45
24⅜	10⅛	1	Kayser (J) & Co	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
3⅛	1⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	400	2	2	2	2
26	9⅛	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	90	16⅛	16	16⅛	..
15⅛	8⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	800	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
31⅛	14⅞	1	Kennecott Cop	1200	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝
70	23¾	..	Kinney pf	10	28	28	28	..
29⅝	25	1.60	Kresge	200	28	27⅝	27⅝	27½
27⅞	13⅝	1.51	Kreuger & Toll	13900	15	14⅝	14⅝	15
35⅛	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	700	31⅝	31	31⅛	31⅛
			—L—					
17⅛	10	1	Lane Bryant	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
4⅞	2¼	..	Lee Rubber	600	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
8⅞	4⅛	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
61	37¾	2½	Lehigh Val RR	100	39½	39½	39½	..
69⅞	45⅝	3	Lehman Corp	600	53⅝	53½	53¾	..
20⅞	11⅛	..	Libbey-Owens-F	1300	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	13
55½	20⅛	3	Liquid Carbonic	600	23¾	23⅛	23½	24
63⅛	36⅛	3	Loew's Inc	6600	51⅛	50⅛	51	49¾
6⅛	2⅝	..	Loft Inc	2100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
			—M—					
29	18	2	McGraw Hill	200	17	17	17	18
26⅛	19⅞	1	McIntyre Porcu	100	21½	21½	21½	21⅛
103⅛	65½	4¶	McKeesport Tin	500	68⅝	68	68¾	65½
43⅞	21⅝	3	Mack Trucks	100	29½	29½	29½	29¾
106⅞	66¼	3‡	Macy (RH) & Co	200	81¼	81¼	81¼	80¾
5	⅝	..	Manati Sugar	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
39	25	..	Man Elv mg	200	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	27⅞
24¼	16¼	1.20	*Marine Mid	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..
32⅝	23	2½	Marshall Field	600	23¼	23	23	23
31⅝	17⅝	2	Mathieson Alkali	100	23	23	23	..
10⅝	4⅞	..	Miami Cop	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
16⅝	5⅝	..	Mid-Cont Pet	100	10	10	10	10
7½	1⅞	..	Min Moline	100	2	2	2	2
26⅝	9⅞	..	Mo Kan & Tex	200	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	..
85	35⅞	7	Mo K&T pf	100	39	39	39	37
42⅝	14	..	Mo Pacific	200	18¼	17⅝	18¼	17⅝
107	80	5	Mo Pacific pf	200	51⅛	50½	51¼	50⅞
29¼	15⅞	..	Montgom Ward	6500	20⅞	20	20⅞	20¼
36⅞	8⅝	..	Mullins Body	100	31	31	31	..
72½	36	7	Mullins pf	10	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	60
18⅝	6⅛	..	Murray Body	200	10¼	10	10¼	10⅛
			—N—					
80	46⅛	3	Nash Chat St L	60	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	..
40⅞	20	4	Nash Motors	200	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛
10	3¼	..	Nat Bellas Hess	100	6	6	6	5⅞
83¾	55½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	400	58¼	58	58⅛	58⅛
39⅝	18⅜	..	Nat Cash Reg	1200	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	27¼
50⅞	26⅜	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	1400	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	34½
7½	2⅝	..	Nat Dept Stores	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
143	136	7	Nat Lead pf A	10	140	140	140	140
320¾	118⅝	6	Nat Lead pf B	30	118	118	118	..
44¼	20¼	1	Nat Pow & Lt	200	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	24½
58	33	2	Nat Steel	400	37½	36⅞	37⅛	36⅞
111	70	7	Nat Supply pf	700	73⅞	72	73⅞	74
76½	29½	2	Nat Surety	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½
25¼	9⅞	..	Neisner Bros	200	14¼	13¾	14¼	13⅞
14¾	6⅛	1	Nevada Cons Cop	500	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜
132¼	67½	6	NY Central	2300	71¼	69½	71	69⅝
94	30¼	..	NY C & StL pf	600	33	30¼	30¼	30¼
119⅝	100½	7	NY NH & H pf	400	102	101¼	101¼	102½
13⅞	5⅜	..	NY Ont & W	200	12¾	12⅛	12½	..
2	⅝	..	NY Rys pf	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
107¾	100	6	NY Steam 6%	10	106	106	106	..
29½	15⅝	..	Noranda M	200	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	20
217	139	10	Norfolk & West	100	159¼	159¼	159¼	159
90¼	56¾	10a	North American	6800	68¾	67½	68⅛	68⅝
57	53	3	North Amer pf	100	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
11	4⅜	..	No Am Aviation	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
60⅞	30½	5	Northern-Pacific	400	33½	33½	33½	33¼
			—O—					
19½	7	..	Ohio Oil	700	11¼	11	11	11⅛
6½	3½	..	Omnibus	400	3½	3½	3½	4
85	68	8	Omnibus pf	100	67½	67½	67½	..
58½	31⅞	2½	Otis Elevator	100	36½	36½	36½	36¾
39¾	25½	2	Owens Ill Glass	100	30	30	30	..
			—P—					
12	3	..	Pacific-Coast 1pf	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
8	1¼	..	Pacific Coast 2pf	10	3½	3½	3½	..
54⅞	38	2	Pacific Gas&El	100	46⅝	46	46⅝	46
69½	48½	3	Pacific Lighting	100	53½	53½	53½	..
131⅜	116	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	20	127	126½	127	126½
11⅞	5¼	.40	Packard Motor	1000	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½
4¼	1½	..	Panhandle P & R	100	2	2	2	2
50¼	19⅝	2½	Paramount Pub	3100	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	24¾
2⅞	1	..	Pathe Exchange	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8⅜	3	..	Pathe Exch A	100	6	6	6	6
15½	6	..	Patino Mines	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	10⅛
4⅝	2⅜	..	Peerless Motor	100	3	3	3	3
5½	1¾	..	Penn Dixie Cem	100	2	2	2	2
44¾	28⅛	2.40	Penney (JC)	1100	43⅞	43¼	43⅛	43⅞
64	37¾	3	Pennsylvania RR	1500	[illegible]	38⅞	40	39
10⅞	6	1	Petroleum	1600	8½	8¼	8⅛	8½
56½	52½	3	Phila Co 6%	100	55½	55½	55½	..
102¾	95⅛	6	*Phila Co pf n	100	100	100	100	101½
12¼	6¼	..	Phila & Reading	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7½
16⅝	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	1300	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	9½
1½	½	..	Pierce Oil	100	½	½	½	½
3⅝	1	..	Pierce Pet	100	2	2	2	2
37	25	2¶	Pillsbury Flour	100	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	28
13¾	6	..	Poor & Co B	100	8	8	8	..
20⅝	6½	..	Prairie Oil&Gas	1000	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11¾
26½	14⅝	3¶	Prairie Pipe Line	600	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	..
7⅛	2¾	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	3	3	3	..
71¼	56	2.40	Procter & Gam	300	63½	62⅞	63½	63½
6	1⅞	..	Prod&Refiners	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
96½	72	3.40	*Public Service	100	80⅝	80¼	80⅝	80½
120¼	109¾	6	*Pub Serv 6%	100	119½	119½	119½	..
107¼	103⅝	5	*Pub Serv E&G pf	400	107¼	106⅝	107¼	..
58½	28	4	Pullman	300	30⅝	30¼	30⅜	..
2	¼	..	Punta Alegre Sug	100	½	½	½	..
11⅞	5½	..	Pure Oil	1200	8⅝	8¼	8½	9
101⅞	66⅝	8	Pure Oil pf	10	85	85	85	85
55¼	21	3	Purity Bakeries	1600	23	21⅛	22⅞	21
			—R—					
27½	12	..	Radio Corp Amer	12800	20⅛	19⅝	20¼	19⅜
60	31½	5	*Radio pf B	1200	49⅝	48	48⅝	49
24½	11¼	..	Radio-Keith-O	8000	15⅝	15	15⅛	15
34¾	21	1.21½	Rand Mines	10	21	21	21	..
29½	17½	1.60	Raybestos Man	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
97½	68⅝	4	Reading	100	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	..
19¾	5⅞	..	Remington Rand	900	7	6⅞	7	7
10⅛	5	.40	Reo Motors	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¼
25⅜	10	..	Republic I & S	200	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
13	6	..	Revere Cop&Br	100	5½	5½	5½	..
6⅜	1	..	Richfield Oil	300	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
10¼	3⅛	..	Rio Grande Oil	700	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
42⅝	24	1.87	Royal Dutch	200	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	24
			—S—					
69½	38⅝	5	Safeway Stores	1300	65¾	64⅝	65⅝	65⅛
108½	98	7	Safeway S 7%	70	106	105½	105½	..
30⅜	14¼	1	St Joseph Lead	300	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅝
76	15⅛	6	StL & SF pf	300	23¼	22¾	23¼	22⅝
20¼	12⅛	1	Savage Arms	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
51	40	1.40§	Scott Paper	20	50	49½	50	51
1⅜	⅜	..	Seaboard Air L	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
2⅛	⅝	..	Seaboard A L pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
20¾	10⅝	..	Scarboro Oil	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14¼
11	3½	.60	Seagrave	100	5	5	5	5
63¼	44⅞	2½‡	Sears Roebuck	2700	56¼	55½	56¼	55½
11¾	4⅛	..	Servel Inc	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
29½	16¼	1¶	Shattuck (FG)	300	18	17⅝	18	17½
10¼	4½	..	Shell Union Oil	1400	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
9¾	2⅝	..	Shubert Theatre	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
23¾	10⅛	..	*Simmons	400	15	14¾	14⅞	15
15⅞	6¼	..	Sinclair	6600	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	11⅛
12⅞	3⅛	..	Skelly Oil	300	7¼	7	7	7½
21	17⅝	1.60	Socony-Vac	2300	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	19¼
95	80	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	500	83	83	83	..
54½	36	2	So Calif Edison	300	43½	43¼	43⅜	44
109½	67¼	6	Southern Pacific	200	73¾	73¼	73⅜	73⅜
17½	7¼	..	So P Rico Sugar	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	12⅝
65⅞	25¼	4	Southern Ry	100	24½	24½	24½	25¼
83	48½	5	Southern Ry pf	200	45	45	45	45¼
36	20	1	Spalding & Bros	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	..
115½	111	7	Spalding pf	10	112½	112½	112½	..
33½	24	3	Spicer pf	200	23	23	23	..
20½	14⅞	1.20	Stand Brands	4200	19¼	19	19¼	19
88⅜	55⅛	3.50	Stand Gas&El	400	63½	63⅛	63¼	63¼
109¾	101	7	Stand G&E 7%	100	103½	103½	103½	..
4¼	1½	..	Stand Investing	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
51¾	31⅛	2.50§	Stand Oil Calif	2400	40⅝	40⅛	40½	40½
105¼	99⅞	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	200	103½	103½	103½	..
19	8¾	..	Stand Oil Kan	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
52½	30⅝	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	3600	40½	40	40⅜	40½
5⅞	2½	..	Sterling Secur	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
40	30¼	3	Sterling cv pf	100	31	31	31	..
21⅞	8	..	Stewart Warner	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	11
54½	25½	3	Stone & Webster	2400	28¾	28½	28¾	28¾
26	14⅛	1.20	Studebaker	200	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16¾
104½	94	6	Sun Oil pf	240	100	100	100	100
40⅝	30	2½	Superheater	200	30	30	30	30
18⅞	6	..	Superior Steel	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..
15⅝	11⅞	1	Sweets Co Amer	400	15⅝	15¼	15⅞	14⅞
			—T—					
36¼	18	2	Texas Co	1500	26⅞	26⅛	26½	26¾
55¾	29⅛	3	Texas Gulf Sul	200	34½	34¼	34½	35⅛
6½	2½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	1000	4½	4½	4½	4¾
17⅝	7½	..	Texas & P Land	500	10⅝	10¼	10½	10¾
9	3⅛	..	Thermoid	100	4	4	4	4¼
17	16	1.10	Third Nat Inv	100	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23
9	4	..	Tide Water Asso	1500	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅜
59	28½	2	Timken Roller	100	1½	31½	31½	32
18	6⅝	.40	Transamerica	2000	7	6¾	7	7
11¾	6½	..	Tri Continental	200	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
94¼	90½	6	Tri Cont pf	200	91⅛	90½	91⅛	..
45⅝	28⅛	2.50	Trico Products	400	33⅞	33½	33½	..
17⅞	6⅝	..	Twin City R T	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
			—U—					
21¾	9½	..	Ulen & Co	200	8½	8½	8½	9⅛
72	43½	2.60	Union Carbide	600	51½	50½	51½	50½
26⅝	14	2‡	Union Oil Calif	300	17⅜	16⅝	17¼	17¼
205½	136	10	*Union Pacific	1300	142½	140¼	142½	144
87	83⅝	4	*Union Pacific pf	100	59¾	59¾	59¾	..
25⅛	20	1.80	Union Tank Car	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	..
38⅞	20⅞	..	United Air&T	1300	28⅝	27¼	28¼	27½
41¾	31	2	United Biscuit	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	..
122	113¼	7	United Bisc pf	10	115	115	115	..
31¼	16⅛	.75	United Corp	2900	22¾	22⅝	22¾	22½
52⅛	44¾	3	United Corp pf	200	51¼	50⅞	50⅞	51⅛
67¾	48¼	4	*United Fruit	200	55½	54½	54½	55½
37½	25⅝	1.20	United Gas S M	2000	29	28¾	28⅞	28⅞
10	6⅞	..	US Distributing	300	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
77⅞	24⅝	..	US Indus Alco	500	33⅞	32⅞	33⅞	33
37½	20	2	US Pipe & Fdry	400	20¼	19¾	20¼	20
20⅝	10⅛	..	US Rubber	200	13½	13¼	13½	13⅝
36½	17	..	US Rubber 1pf	300	22½	22	22	22¼
15⅝	13¼	1	US Smelt R & M	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
47	39	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	37½	37½	37½	37⅝
152⅝	83⅛	4	US Steel	9000	88½	87¼	88	87½
150	136½	7	US Steel pf	500	137¼	136¾	137¼	137
31	19½	2	Utilities P&Lt A	1500	23⅝	23⅛	23¾	23½
76¾	23⅝	..	Vanadium	1500	28½	28	28⅜	27⅞
3¼	1	..	Va-Caro Chem	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
71⅝	38½	4	Vulcan Detin	10	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47
			—W—					
26	8	..	Wabash RR	800	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛
15	9¾	..	Walworth	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
27½	6¼	..	Ward Baking A	100	14	14	14	..
20⅝	4¾	..	Warner Bros A	10400	10	9⅝	10	9¾
40½	10¾	3.85	Garner Bros pf	100	26	26	26	25½
7⅝	1⅝	..	Warner Quinlan	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
16⅝	14½	2	Warren Bros	300	16	15¾	16	15⅞
49⅞	30	3	Warren cv pf	10	30	30	30	30½
103	92	6	W Penn El pf	10	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97
112	102½	7	W Penn El 7%	30	107¾	107	107¾	106⅝
120	114	7	W Penn Pw 7%	20	118	117⅛	118	118
19⅝	9	..	Westn Maryland	200	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	11¾
36½	20	2	Westing Air Br	400	23½	23½	23½	23¼
107¾	54¼	4	Westing Elec	10700	63½	62⅝	63	63⅝
119⅛	87⅞	4	Westing El pf	40	101	101	101	..
28	16	1	Weston El Instru	300	13½	13½	13½	13½
40	17¾	2	Westvaco Chlor	1400	18	16⅝	17¼	18
26¼	13¾	1	White Motor	400	14	13⅞	14	13¾
8	3½	..	Willy-Overland	700	4	3⅝	3⅝	4
51¾	21	..	Wilson & C pf	100	31	31	31	..
72¾	54⅝	2.40	Woolworth	1200	70	69¾	69¾	69⅝
108⅝	37½	..	Worthington Pump	400	45	45	45	44¼
56⅝	66¾	4	Wrigley	200	71¼	71⅛	71⅛	72
15⅞	5⅝	..	Yellow Truck	300	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝
5¼	2	..	Zenith Radio	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

BUSINESS IN EARLY AUGUST IMPROVES IN PHILADELPHIA AREA

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1—Business in the Third Federal Reserve District was exceptionally quiet in July, and there was a little seasonal improvement in early August, says the Federal Reserve agent of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank. "Manufacturing continues at relatively low levels, though normal gains have occurred in a few lines, producing chiefly consumers' goods.

"Construction increased noticeably in July, exceeding a year ago, but in August there was a marked decline. The coal market has been rather dull. Manufacturing shows a slight improvement over the exceptionally low level in July. Demand for finished goods continues slow in spite of some betterment in such consumers' goods as wool manufactures, floor coverings, shoes, rubber tires and mechanical rubber goods.

"Inventories at manufacturing plants appear to be moderate and generally smaller than at the end of June; they also have been reduced from a year ago.

"A rather unusual gain occurred in the leather and shoe industry, following a sharp decline the preceding month. More than seasonal gains also were noted in foods, radio and musical instruments."

HOOVER'S MEASURES PROMPT DECLARATION OF ROAD'S DIVIDEND

In a statement accompanying the quarterly dividend payment of 75 cents a share, a reduction of 25 cents a share from the previous quarterly rate, Pennsylvania Railroad says:

"On the basis of current earnings an even greater reduction in the dividend was justified, but the board of directors was convinced that the measures of international coöperation, initiated by the President of the United States, were of such fundamental importance as to warrant the payment of this dividend, partly out of surplus, thus reflecting the board's confidence in the future improvement of the present unsatisfactory business situation.

"Dividends have been declared in 1931 as follows: 2 per cent paid in February, 2 per cent paid in May, 1½ per cent payable in August, and the next quarterly dividend will be considered by the directors in October. Dividends have been paid on the stock in every calendar year since 1847."

MARKET FOR STOCKS AT LONDON QUIET

LONDON, Sept. 1—The stock market opened quiet, with business restricted. British funds were easier, due to lack of support and forecasts of increased taxation.

Foreign bonds were neglected. Transatlantic favorites were slightly off, with International Nickel ex-dividend at 12⅞ and Brazilian at 16¾.

Match shares again declined, with Kreuger & Toll A at £14⅛, off £1, and Swedish Match B £8⅛, off 10s. Mines were featureless.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.80	6.96	6.75	6.92	—.03
December	6.96	7.19	6.95	7.13	—.03
January	7.06	7.27	7.05	7.22	—.05
March	7.28	7.48	7.26	7.42	—.04
May	7.44	7.63	7.44	7.58	—.05
July	7.63	7.84	7.63	7.78	—.04

Spots 6.95, down 5 points. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.87	7.06	6.85	7.05	+.01
December	7.10	7.28	7.09	7.23	—.01
January	7.19	7.36	7.19	7.35	—.01
March	7.37	7.54	7.37	7.54	—.01
May	7.55	7.74	7.55	7.74	+.01
July	7.75	7.90	7.75	7.90	

Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.76	6.96	6.76	6.92	—.01
December	6.98	7.20	6.97	7.15	
January	7.09	7.28	7.07	7.24	+.01
March	7.29b	7.46	7.30	7.41	—.03
May	7.48	7.65	7.47	7.61	
July	7.66b	7.83	7.67	7.79	

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	3.50	3.54	3.50	3.54	—.11
October	3.56	3.61	3.54	3.58	—.11
December	3.62	3.64	3.62	3.64	—.11
January	3.66	3.70	3.65	3.68	—.11
March	3.76	3.80	3.74	3.78	—.11
May	3.84	3.88	3.83	3.86	—.11
July	3.90	3.94	3.89	3.92	—.11

Spots 3.65, down 2½ points. Tone at close quiet but steady. Sales 5000; (American), 2000.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg.
September	77.00	73.00b	—2.00
October	73.00b	73.00b	....
November	73.00b	73.00b	....
December	72.00b	72.00b	....
January	72.10b	72.00b	....
February	75.40	72.00b	....
March	72.10b	72.00b	....
April	72.00	72.00	....

Tone at close quiet. b—Bid.

NICKEL PLATE STATEMENT

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1—The statement of New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company as of June 30, 1931, filed with the New York Public Service Commission, shows total assets of $294,958,657, compared with $295,310,578 on June 30, 1930, and profit and loss surplus of $31,632,210, compared with $44,784,846. Current assets were $11,764,028 and current liabilities $13,997,334, compared with $14,161,661 and $9,728,809, respectively, on June 30, 1930.

GRAND RAPIDS BANKS MERGE

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 1—Home State Bank, American National Bank and Security National Bank have united into American Home Security Bank, with resources of more than $10,000,000 and capital, surplus and reserve of $1,500,000.

CORNING CRUDE PRICE UP

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Sept. 1—Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency has advanced the price of Corning grade crude oil 5 cents a barrel to 70 cents.

AUSTRALIAN BANKS MERGE

Bank of New South Wales and Australian Bank of Commerce have merged; $6,400,000 in $100 shares issued by the former bank will replace the capitalization of the latter.

RICHFIELD OIL COMPANY OF CALIF.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 1—Operations of Richfield Oil Company of California from Jan. 15 to May 31 resulted in a net loss of $2,543,349, according to a second report to the United States District Court by W. C. McDuffie, receiver.

SOLAR REFINING CO.

Solar Refining Company has called a meeting of stockholders for Oct. 1 to vote on the proposed merger with Standard Oil Company of Ohio.

BUICK SALES DECLINE

DETROIT, Sept. 1—Buick Motor Company, division of General Motors, produced and shipped 4298 cars in August, compared with 20,004 in August, 1930.

Forward Contracts On Berlin Boerse Largely Settled

BERLIN, Sept. 1—In preparation for the reopening of the Berlin Boerse, a committee has succeeded in settling a large portion of the forward contracts left open on the closing of the exchange July 11 on a basis arrived at from the difference in quotations between that date and June 30. This settlement was facilitated by the fact that the long positions exceeded the short by about Rm. 50,000,000.

Approximately half the bear engagements which embraced all the banks, except Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, and contracts in Swedish Match and Rhine Westphalia, have been settled, but the proportions are less in case of North German Lloyd, Siemens & Halske, I. G. Farben and Harpen Mining, where there were large positions outstanding prior to suspension of trading. The commitments which have not been settled will be prolonged until Sept. 31.

It now is certain that no artificial support will be given to either shares or bonds at the resumption of trading, because no funds are available for this purpose and experience shows that when prices are known to be held up artificially, selling increases. However, quotations may be suspended from day to day in any particular issue where necessary, and it is probable that in the first few days several stocks will not be quoted at all.

It will be possible to obtain loans against stocks and bonds, since the Reichsbank will undertake to grant Reichmarks 100,000,000 of rediscounting facilities to banks which have granted such advances. These loans will run 45 days at 1 per cent above the official Lombard rate.

There is much comment regarding appointment of C. Goetz, director-general of Commerz und Privatbank, to the board of Dresdner Bank, indicating at least close coöperation in the future between the two banks.

WHEAT AT CHICAGO AVERAGES HIGHER

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP)—Wheat averaged higher today, although trade was generally inactive, and the price range narrow. Small deliveries on September contracts, 50,000 bushels, had some effect, as this delivery was fractionally firmer than the deferred months.

Latest information from abroad placed the wheat crop of 12 countries, exclusive of Russia, at 1,380,000,000 bushels, or 3,000,000 bushels more than last year, but no allowance was made for smaller reserves of old grain this year.

There were no deliveries on September corn contracts, much to the surprise of the trade and this fact sent prices higher. Later, recessions wiped out all early gains and September corn was lower at the close. Oats were slightly higher. Provisions ranged higher on short covering in lard.

Wheat closed firm, ⅛ to 1 cent higher than yesterday's finish; corn mixed, 1 cent down to the September, and unchanged to ⅛ up on deferred months; oats ⅛ to ½ advanced, and provisions unchanged to 15 cents higher.

CITY OF BOSTON LOAN

City of Boston sold to Shawmut Corporation at 1.07 per cent, a new record low figure, a $1,000,000 loan dated Sept. 2 and payable Oct. 7. The loan was sold on a 365-day a year, interest to follow basis. The previous record low figure was 1.07 per cent plus $12 premium for a $2,000,000 loan sold a few weeks ago. Other bidders for today's loan were: Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, 1.10 per cent plus $13, and First National-Old Colony Corporation 1.15 per cent.

PACIFIC COAST COMPANY

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—The chairman of the stockholders' committee of Pacific Coast Company states that upward of 72 per cent of the first and second preferred stocks had been deposited. The committee is attempting to work out a reorganization plan with the bondholders' committee. Coupons representing June 1 interest on the first mortgage 5 per cent bonds will be paid upon presentation to Bankers Trust Company.

PULLMAN COMPANY

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Pullman Company announced it had filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a tariff, establishing a charge for a second passenger occupying a berth or section. The rate, which becomes effective Oct. 15, will be 20 per cent of the lower berth rate, but will not apply to children under 12 years of age.

CUBA TO ISSUE NEW NOTES

HAVANA, Sept. 1—It is understood the Cuban executive power proposes to issue gold obligations of the treasury to liquidate the debts amounting to $14,000,000. The President is authorized by the most recent law of economic emergency to issue up to $10,000,000. No new taxes will be created.

RECORD TRADING IN FOODSTUFFS

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP)—The August volume of trading in butter, egg and potato futures on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange was the heaviest of the year. Total sales of 4945 cars were almost as large as sales for all last year and included 2497 cars of butter, 1784 of eggs and 664 of potatoes. The August sales of eggs were more than twice the entire sales of all last year.

RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY

Railway Express Agency, Inc., reports June rail transportation revenue, after taxes, interest, etc., of $7,923,763 available for payments to participating railroads and other carriers for express privileges, compared with $9,398,996 in June, 1930. For six months rail transportation revenues totaled $45,925,622, compared with $58,893,660 a year before.

INTEREST DEFAULT

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—William R. Keenan, junior president of the Florida East Coast Railroad, said that the road will not pay interest on its first and refunding mortgage, series A, 5 per cent bonds of 1974. There are $45,000,000 of these bonds outstanding, on which interest is due today.

WISCONSIN TELEPHONE COMBINE

Associated Telephone Utilities Company has acquired Central Union Telephone Company of Wisconsin, increasing the number of Associated Telephone exchanges in Wisconsin to 117. Central Union has about 9000 telephones in service in 29 communities in central Wisconsin.

GRIGSBY-GRUNOW SCHEDULE

Don M. Compton, vice-president and general manager of the Grigsby-Grunow Company, said the company's production schedule of radio receivers for the first week of September exceeds 3500 sets daily.

MIDDLE WEST UTILITIES OUTPUT

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—Middle West Utilities System electricity output for the week ended Aug. 29 totaled 83,925,728 kilowatt hours, compared with 79,838,685 kilowatt hours in the like week last year, an increase of 5.1 per cent.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Consols for money today were 57¼. De Beers was 3¼. Rand Mines 2¾. Money was 3½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 4⅛@4¼ per cent and three months 4⅛@4¼ per cent.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Firm; rails stiffen in late trading.

Bonds: Irregular; rails rally in final hour.

Curb: Steady; trading dull.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; sterling sags.

Cotton: Steady; light offerings.

Sugar: Steady; trade support.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Steady; bullish spring wheat estimate.

Corn: Steady; light contract deliveries.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Steady to lower

FOREIGN

London: Stock market dull with weakness in gilt edge securities

Paris: Bourse heavy. London and New York reports cause liquidation.

Berlin: Boerse closed.

SUBSTANTIAL RISE IN OIL SECURITIES RECORDED IN AUGUST

The market appraisal of 100 representative common stocks increased $107,582,042, or one-half of 1 per cent, in the month of August, according to a computation prepared by Frazier, Jelke & Co. A large gain in the oils was just about offset by a substantial loss in the rails. The motors dropped $93,901,000 and smaller losses were contributed by the miscellaneous industrials, the mines and the railroad equipments. All the other groups gained.

Due to the substitution of Socony-Vacuum for Standard Oil of New York, the total number of share units represented by the 100 issues increased more than 14,000,000. The figures in the above paragraph are prepared on the basis of the share total previously used. On the new basis the 100 stocks gained $376,881,000, or 2 per cent. On the new basis the appreciation in the oil stocks was 18 per cent, compared with 10.3 per cent on the old basis.

On a percentage basis, the largest decline was 8 per cent in the rails; the equipments dropped 6.1 per cent; the motors, 4.6 per cent; the miscellaneous industrials, 2.6 per cent, and the mines, four-tenths of 1 per cent. The largest gain, outside of the oils, was 14.9 per cent in the amusements. The chemicals gained 4.4 per cent; the steels, 2.8 per cent; the merchandising shares, 2.5 per cent; the utilities, 2.1 per cent; the electrical equipments, 1.8 per cent, and the foods, 1.1 per cent.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
Wheat					
September	.45⅞	.46⅜	.45⅞	.46⅜	+ ⅞
December	.49¾	.50	.49⅝	.49⅞	+ ¼
March	.52⅞	.53	.52⅝	.52⅞b	+ ⅛
Corn					
September	.44	.44⅛	.43⅛	.43¾	+ ⅛
December	.39⅝	.39⅞	.39⅛	.39¼	..
March	.41⅞	.42⅛	.41⅝	.41¾	+ ⅝
Oats					
September	.21¼	.21⅜	.21¼	.21⅜	+ ⅛
December	.22⅞	.23⅛	.22⅞	.23b	+ ¼
May	.25⅝	.25¾	.25½	.25⅝	
Lard					
September	7.15	7.18	7.15	7.20b	..
October	7.15	7.20	7.15	7.20	+ .11
December	6.30b	6.32b	6.30b	6.32b	+ .02

b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.53⅞	.53	.53½	— ⅝
December	.54⅝	.53⅞	.53⅞	— ⅝
May	.59⅝	.57⅝	.57⅝	— ⅝

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.39⅛	.38⅞	.38⅞	+ ⅛
December	.43	.42½	.42⅞	+ ⅝

COCA-COLA NET GAINS

Coca-Cola reports June quarter net of $4,632,196 after expenses and other deductions, but before federal taxes, compared with $2,902,801 the preceding quarter and $4,332,656 the June quarter of 1930. Net for six months ended June 30, before federal taxes, was $7,434,997, compared with $7,181,812 the first half of 1930. Capital stock at close of the fiscal year Dec. 31 consisted of 1,000,000 no-par shares of class A, including 219,746 shares in treasury, and 1,000,000 no-par shares of common.

AMERICAN COTTON CONSUMPTION

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—The world used approximately 925,000 bales of American cotton in July, compared with 878,000 in the same month last season, 1,186,000 two esasons ago, 1,105,000 three seasons ago, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. Consumption in July proved to be somewhat larger than previously indicated, due to its holding up better than anticipated in the United States.

BRUNSWICK TERMINAL

Brunswick Terminal & Railway Securities Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $45,726 after expenses and taxes, contrasted with net income of $14,543 in the June quarter of 1930. Net loss for June quarter this year is exclusive of deferred credit and accrued interest amounting to $96,250. For six months ended June 30 net loss was $56,962 after taxes and charges, compared with net income of $49,979 in the first half of 1930.

SAFE HARBOR POWER LINE

Construction of the 70-mile, 220,000-volt transmission line which the Pennsylvania Water & Power Company is building to bring additional hydro electric power from Susquehanna River to Baltimore is nearing completion. It will connect the new hydroelectric development at Safe Harbor, Penna., with the system of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore.

PEA PACK DECREASES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Department of Commerce reports production of canned peas in the 1931 season was 13,285,826 cases of 24 No. 2 cans, compared with 22,035,212 cases in 1930. The figures are based on questionnaires returned by canners representing more than 96.7 per cent of the pack.

PUBLIC WORK CONTRACTS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 — Contracts awarded for public and semipublic works last week totaled $119,768,566, according to the President's organization on unemployment relief. This brings total contracts awarded since Dec. 1, 1930, to $2,330,070,240.

ULEN & CO. DIVIDEND PASSED

Directors of Ulen & Co., engineering and construction concern, took no action on the common dividend due at this time. Company had been paying 40 cents quarterly and the next dividend would normally be due Oct. 15.

CLOSES COPPER MINE

Anaconda Copper Mining Company has closed down the St. Lawrence mine at Butte, Mont., affecting about 300 men. Some of the men will be employed at other properties of the company.

ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—New York Stock Exchange has received notice from Alpha Portland Cement Company of proposed decrease in capital represented by common stock to $18,486,000 from $24,134,500.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSFER TAX

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1—The New York State stock transfer tax during August totaled $814,678, compared with $1,116,591 in July and $1,282,186 in August, 1930.

Chemical Company Raises Wage Rate And Lowers Costs

During a period of some wage-cutting, Monsanto Chemical Works, at its St. Louis plant, has undertaken an interesting experiment in wage increases.

During the second quarter of 1931 the average hourly rate paid to production labor increased 10.4 per cent over the average hourly rate paid in the second quarter of 1929, yet labor hours consumed per unit of output declined 23.7 per cent, and labor cost per unit of output declined 15.5 per cent. Due to smaller output in 1930, comparisons are ever more favorable

E. M Queeny, president, in explanation says: "The experiment has been distinctly successful and barring a further slump in the chemical markets or further downward adjustment of costs of living, which we do not anticipate, or other unforeseen conditions, we feel there is no justification to lower our prevalent wage scale

"Our new policy has given us the benefit of lower labor costs and a better grade of employees, and employees who have effected this saving are receiving approximately 40 per cent of it in increased hourly rates."

Monsanto's net profit in the second quarter this year was reported as $416,072, or 63 per cent above the preceding quarter and 26.2 per cent above the June quarter a year ago.

NEW YORK TRANSIT COMPANY'S PROFIT HAS GAIN OVER 1930

Brooklyn - Manhattan Transit Corporation (including Brooklyn & Queens Transit System) pamphlet report for the year ended June 30 shows net of $7,728,905 after depreciation, interest, taxes, rentals, minority interests, etc., equivalent after dividends on the $6 preferred stock to $8.09 a share on 769,911 common shares. Net income in the preceding year of $7,419.644 was equal to $7.69 a share on the common.

Revenues for years ended June 30 compare as follows:

	*1931	*1930
Op rev	$58,799,088	$60,700,981
Op inc	17,189,196	16,912,939
Gross inc	18,075,525	17,774,286
Int, rents, etc	9,298,582	9,280,068
Accru to min int	1,048,039	1,074,574
Net inc	7,728,905	7,419,644
Pfd div	1,496,808	1,496,808
Com div	3,079,644	3,079,644
Surplus	3,152,453	2,843,192

*Includes Brooklyn & Queens Transit System.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit pamphlet report shows that 466,884,703 surface passengers were carried in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and 696,637,437 rapid transit passengers, a total of 1,163,522,140. This compares with 483,090,188 surface and 715,886,407 rapid transit, a total of 1,198,976,595, and with 495,082,375 surface and 692,412,341 rapid transit in 1929, a total of 1,187,494,716.

The decrease in passengers carried the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, as compared with the previous year, was 2.7 per cent. Notwithstanding this decrease in passengers carried, there was an increase of approximately 1,500,000 car miles operated, or 1.5 per cent.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Sept. 1	Last Aug. 31
330	Am Brit prpf	41¼	41¼	41¼	..
340	Am T&T	172¼	169¾	172	171⅝
2200	Andes Pet	.10	.10	.10	.10
100	Avia Sec	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
45	Big Sanf	32½	32	32½	..
581	Bos El	93¾	93¼	93¼	93¾
150	B&M pr pf	99⅜	99	99	99⅜
20	Breece Min Inc	32	32	32	..
40	Brown	20	20	20	20
200	Cal & Hec	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	..
175	Cop Range	4½	4	4	4⅛
186	Cr C&Int	3¼	3	3	..
40	East SS 1pf	102¼	102	102¼	102¾
200	E G&P pf	93⅝	93	93⅝	93¼
33	E G&P prpf	88⅛	88	88⅛	88⅛
7	Edison Elec	263	262	263	263⅝
5	*Em Asso	15½	15½	15½	16
70	First Nat S	59⅝	59	59	..
10	Gen Capital	31	31	31	31
25	Jenk Tel	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
122	Mass Util	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
10	Mohawk	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
10	N‹t Ser	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
138	NE Tel	142¾	142	142	143
100	No Butte	1	1	1	1⅛
310	Pac Mills	18	17½	18	..
25	Quincy Min	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
75	Stone Web	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	28⅞
75	Sull Mach	15	14	15	..
47	Swift & Co	26⅛	26	26	25¾
63	Uni Found	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
75	Uni Shoe	54½	54	54	54⅝
22	Uni Shoe pf	31½	31½	31½	31⅛
100	Utah Met	40	40	40	..
25	Util Ed pf	72¾	72¾	72¾	..
5	Util Hyd	3	3	3	2⅞
35	Waltham pf	23½	20	20	..
61	War Bros	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	16

*Ex dividend.

BONDS

$7000	NE Tel 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	..
1000	Wst T&T 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	..

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—"Dividends on the preferred stock have been declared and money for payment set aside covering the entire year of 1931," President J. M. Kurn of St. Louis-San Francisco Railway stated. "Business is still poor, but we feel there is bound to be an improvement soon. The Southwest and Southeast have the greatest crops in history. Unfortunately they are not bringing good prices and are not moving. Practically all farmers are stacking their wheat."

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER

Cumberland County Power & Light Company and leased property, an operating unit of New England Public Service Company, and part of Middle West Utilities System, reports gross earnings of $4,943,907 for the 12 months ended June 30, 1931, compared with $4,818,941 for the corresponding period the year previous. After operating expenses, taxes and other charges, the net available for retirement and dividends was $1,295,001, compared with $1,227,017 a year ago.

ARGENTINE PLANTINGS DOWN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—An official estimate of Argentina's probable grain plantings for the 1931-1932 season places wheat acreage at 17,050,000 acres, compared with 21,283,000 last year, says Department of Agriculture. Oats acreage will be 3,484,000 acres, compared with 3,936,000; flaxseed 8,204,000 acres, compared with 7,812,000; rye 1,253,000 acres, compared with 1,322,000.

NEW QUICKSILVER AREA

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 1—Quicksilver has been discovered in Pipe County, Ark., in sandstone in two places recently and Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist, believes an area of 700 square miles in Hot Springs, Clark, Pike, Howard and Sevier counties is well worthy of investigation. One of the strikes was made near Nutt's Crossing and the other 15 miles away near Kirby.

CONTINENTAL BANK & TRUST CO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Stockholders of Continental Bank & Trust Company and Continental Corporation, have approved merger with Straus National Bank & Trust Company and acquisition by consolidated institutions of certain assets of the International Trust Company.

CITY OF BOSTON LOAN

City of Boston will receive bids until noon, Sept. 1, for $1,000,000 loan dated Sept. 2 and due Oct. 7. Bids are to be made on an interest to follow, 365-day year basis.

LARGE AMOUNT OF CLOTH SOLD IN SMALL LOTS

Cotton Textile Trade in Good Position—Prices Well Maintained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 1—The textile industry appears to be in a much better liquidated position than many others or than it was a year ago.

There is known to be a large latent demand waiting to see if the next government crop report, due Sept. 8, will have the effect of still further reducing the price of the raw material. As soon as this question is settled within reasonable limits it is believed this buying capacity will develop into a vigorous movement of a large volume of cotton and cotton mixed goods.

Buyers' needs are evidently pressing. Manufacturers have been very successful in holding their prices because of their strong technical position. Some surprise has been expressed at the volume of business arising from small orders for immediate consumption.

The fine goods division has been slightly more active. This was particularly noticeable in the standard combed cotton goods as distinguished from the cotton-mixed goods. The production and sales of rayon and rayon-and-cotton goods are already on the largest scale known since the introduction of rayon.

Print Prices Firm

In print cloths a rising cotton market assisted mills in maintaining their prices throughout the week. After a dull beginning, business assumed a fairly large volume toward the close of the week. The numbers most sought after were the two known to be in scarcest supply, viz., the 38½-inch, 60x48 6.25-yard which sold at 3¾c, and the 39-inch, 80 squares, 4.00-yard which brought 5⅝c. The 39-inch, 72x76 4.25-yard moved at 5⅜ to 5¼c and the 68x72 4.75-yard at 4⅞c. The 38½-inch, 64x60 5.35-yard was obtained at 4¼c.

Sheetings were firm for most constructions except the 36-inch, 48 squares, 5.00-yard, which sold early at 3¾c and later at 3½c, recovering at the end to 3⅝c. The 31-inch, 48 squares, 5.00-yard, brought 3½ to 3⅝c, and the 36-inch of the same count, 2.85-yard, 5¼c. The 40-inch, 48 squares, 2.85-yard, sold at 5¼ to 5⅜c and the 44x44 5.00 yard at 3¾c to 3⅝c.

Pajama checks were firm at 5¼c for the 36½-inch, 72x80 4.70-yard. The 64x60 5.75-yard sold only for future delivery at 4¼c. Osnaburgs were slightly more active. The 30-inch, 7-ounce goods brought 5⅜c, and the 36-inch 3.90-yard, 3½c. Drills also were in better demand, 4⅜c being paid for the 37-inch 3.95-yard. The 2.00-yard goods dropped from 8½c to 8c.

Sales of Sateens

Southern mills sold sateens, 37½-inch, 64x88 4.70 yard, at 5⅜c for spot and 5½c for future delivery. The 64x104 4.37-yard sold at 7 to 6½c, depending on quality. In broadcloths the outstanding number was the 37-inch 100x60s. It was reported that several million yards of this were bought at 5½c, after which mills raised the price to 5⅝c. The 112x60s rose from 6¾c to 7c and 6⅞c for quick goods. The 90x60s rose from 5⅛c to 5¼c, and the 80x60s from 4½ to 4⅝c.

In the fine and fancy goods division high-grade lawns, 112x120 40-inch, 9.00-yard, were sold at 25c which was considerably below the most recent previous sale. The 108x112 8.75-yard brought 19c and a good grade of 104x104 9.50-yard sold at 17c. A considerable amount of business was done also in the so-called regular lawn grades, the most active of which was the 40-inch, 76x72 9.00-yard, which sold at 7½ to 7¾c, and the 88x80 8.50-yard, which brought 9 to 9½c.

Combed voiles, 40-inch, 60x56 ordinary hard twist, sold at 6¾ to 7c for future, and at 6⅞ to 7c for spot delivery. The extra hard twist was 2c higher on each construction. Combed broadcloths, 128x68, varied from 10¾ to 11½c southern, and 11 to 12c eastern, all for near-by delivery. The 144x76s singles ranged from 12½ to 13c. No orders for future delivery were taken in these goods.

Pongees and Rayon Mixtures

Combed pongees, 72x100, 7.00-yard, sold at 7½c. The 38-inch, 72x100, 6.25-yard brought 8⅜ and 8½c for southern goods, and 9 and 9½c for eastern goods. Combed sateens were sold for spot delivery only at 13½ to 14c for the 39-inch, 88x140, 5.10-yard, and at 18½c for the 96x160, 4.50-yard.

Rayon alpacas, 68x64s, sold at 14c with 60-filament, and at 12½c with 32- to 40-filament. Rayon mock crepes are said to be scarce. The 35-inch 68x48s brought 9c for spot and 8¾c for future delivery. Rayon-filled flat crepes, 76x56 with 60-filament, brought 13½c for spot delivery, and with 32- to 40-filament 13c. Future deliveries of either kind were ½c lower. So-called French crepes, 40-inch 96x56s, brought 27c with foreign and 29c with domestic rayon.

Rayon voiles, 35½-inch 60x54s, with 75-denier rayon, sold at 17 to 18c, and the 39-inch 64x64s, with 75-denier acetate voile, moved at 27 to 30c. Rayon georgettes, 43-inch 60x54s, brought 28c. The 36-inch 60x48s, with 150-denier first-quality warp and cotton shantung filling, sold at 15 to 15½c.

Rayon-and-cotton serges, 36-inch 72x48s with 30s carded cotton warp and 150-denier rayon filling, moved at 10¾c, and the 80x72s of the same description at 15¾ to 16c. Rayon-and-cotton filled satins, 42-inch 160x72s with 150-denier, 40-filament rayon warp and 20s-24s combed cotton filling, brought 36c.

HOLLAND FURNACE COMPANY

Holland Furnace Company reports for 12 months ended June 30 net profit of $713,080 after all charges and federal taxes, equal, after 7 per cent preferred dividends, to $1.43 a share on the 432,194 no-par shares of common. Starting with the March 31, 1931, quarter the company adopted the policy of reporting quarterly for the preceding 12 months.

CHINESE COTTON CROP DOWN

Chinese Cotton Mill Owners Association forecasts a cotton crop this season of 1,900,000 bales of 500 pounds, compared with 2,450,000 bales in 1930.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	84⅝	84½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	62⅞	62
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	55½	55½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	51½	51½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	99½	99¼
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	90¼	90¼
Amer & Fgn Pow 5s 2030	69⅞	69⅛
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	94⅛	94⅛
Amer Inter 5½s '49	82	81½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	18½	14½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103	102
Amer Smelting 6s '47	100⅛	100⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	105
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	127½	127
Amer T&T col 5s '46	108¼	108
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	109⅝	109¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	109⅞	109¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	111⅛	111
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102	101⅞
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	52	51
Armour & Co 4½s '39	76	75¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	61½	61½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	94⅞	94¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99½	99¼
Atcsh T&SF 4s reg	98¾	98¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	112	111½
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	43¾	43¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96⅞	96⅞
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	100½	100½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97⅝	97
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	97	96¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	80	79¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	93	93
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	106	105
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	93¼	93¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	103½	103
Belding Hem 6s '36	99	99
Boston & Maine 5s '55	93¼	93¼
Boston & Maine 5s '67	94	93½
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	87	87
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	31¼	31¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100½	100¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91	91
Bush Term con 5s '55	85	85
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	97	96⅝
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	92½	92½
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	24	24
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100¼	100⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	99¾	99¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	101¼	101¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100	99½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	104½	104½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	104⅜	104⅜
Can North 4½s '35	101⅝	101⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	119¼	119¼
Can North deb 7s '40	113	112¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	81¾	81
Can Pacific 4½s '46	98	98
Can Pacific 4½s '60	96¼	96¼
Can Pacific 5s '44	101⅞	101⅝
Cen District Tel 5s	106¼	106¼
Cen Ill & Gas 5s '51	96⅝	96
Cen Pacific 5s '60	99½	99½
Ches Corp 5s '47	91⅞	91
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	104⅜	104⅛
Ches & O 4½s B	98	98
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	97½	97½
Chicago & East Ill 5s' 51	24	24
Chicago & East Ill 6s	93	93
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s' 37	105¾	105⅝
Chicago Gt West 4s' 59	65½	65
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	79⅞	79⅞
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	18	17½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s' 75	47¼	47
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	62½	61⅞
Chicago & Nw deb 5s' 33	9	99
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	105	104¾
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	87¼	86⅝
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	65¾	65
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	106⅜	106¼
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	116½	116½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	85¼	84¾
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s' 63	99⅞	99⅞
Childs Co 5s '43	66½	66½
Chile Copper 5s' 47	75¾	75
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97¾	97⅝
Cin Ind St L & Ch RR 4s	98⅛	98⅛
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	93	93
Clev Lor & W 5s '33	100⅛	100⅛
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	102½	102½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	102½	102½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	50	50
Colo Industrial 5s' 34	74	74
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	96	96
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	97⅝	97½
Columbia Gas & E 5s' 52 Apr	99⅛	99⅛
Columbia Gas & E 5s' 52 May	98¾	98⅛
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	15	15
Com Credit Co 5½s' 35	98½	98½
Com Credit Co 6s' 34	101	101
Comp Tab Rec 6s' 41	107¼	107¼
Con Gas 4½s	103⅞	103¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107½	107¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s' 51	90½	90⅛
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s' 50	5¾	5¾
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	7	7
Del & Hudson rfg 4s' 43	93½	93
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	102	101½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '61 sta	103¼	103¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	86⅝	86⅛
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	87	86½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	47⅝	46½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	53	53
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	104⅛	104⅛
Detroit Ed col 5s' 33	103⅞	103½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	92½	92¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	105	104⅞
Eq Gas 5s	101	101
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	67⅞	67¼
Erie RR gen 4s '96	87½	87½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	69	68½
Erie RR gen lien	70¼	70¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	69	68⅝
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	99	99
Fla East Coast 5s '74	15¼	15
Francisco Sugar 7½s '42	41	41
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	87½	87½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103⅞	103½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103	103
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	24½	23½
Goodrich 6s '45	98¼	98
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	98½	98
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91	90¾
Gotham S Hos '36	90	90
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107⅜	107⅜
Grand Tk Hy anC 7s '40	112⅞	112⅞
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	89⅝	86
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	100¼	99½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	106⅜	105¾
Hudson Coal 5s '52	59	58¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	96	95½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¼	102¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	64½	63⅞
Ill Central 6s '36	100½	100⅛
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63 A	71½	71½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	104	104
Ind Limestone 6s '44	25	25
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94⅜	94¼
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94	93⅞
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	82	81
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	75	74¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	67	66
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	67	65¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	83	82
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	43½	43½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	68¼	67¾
Int Paper 6s '55	49	49
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	69	69
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	84	83⅞
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	75¾	75½
Kan City P & L 4½s '57	104½	104½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	76⅛	76⅛
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	98⅝	98⅝
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102½	102½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	102¼	101
Laclede Gas 5½s D	100	100
L'Autaro 6s '54	24¼	24
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	80	80
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	100	100
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101½	101½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	98	98
Long Island deb 5s '37	102½	102½
Long Island 5s '34	101¼	101⅛
L&N uni 4s '40	97¼	97¼
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	98	98
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	100	100
Man Shirt 4½	101⅝	101⅝
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	97½	97½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	101⅝	101⅝
Metro Water 5½s '50	44	43
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103	103
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	104	103⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103⅝	103⅝
Min & StL 1st rrfg 4s '49	5	5
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	54	54
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	87¾	87¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	92	92
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	56¼	55½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	77	77
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	77½	76⅞
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	77	77
Mo Pac 5s I '81	77¼	77
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	61½	61⅛
Mobile & Birm 5s	97	97
Montana Power 5s D '62	102¾	102¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	97⅛	97
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	101⅜	101⅛
Nat Steel 5s	90¼	90
Newberry 5½s	94	94
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	107½	107⅜
Nv Pow 4½s	102½	102½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	92½	92⅜
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	84	83½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	90½	90⅜
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	99⅜	99⅜
NYC&HR 4½s n	93	92⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	101⅛	101⅛
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106¼	106¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	58¼	57
NY Dock Co 5s '38	56	56
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	116¼	116
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	110¼	110
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	49	49
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	57	57
NY Rich Gas 6s	108	108
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	5	5
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	109¼	109¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105⅛	105⅛
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105¼	105⅛
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	94½	94½
Norf & W con 4s '96	100¼	100¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101⅜	101⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	105	104⅝
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	91½	91½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	103	102¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	111¼	111¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	93½	93½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105¾	105⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102½	102½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	77½	77½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	56½	56⅛
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	99½	99¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	91¼	91⅛
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	99	98⅞
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	100	99¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	92¼	92
Penn Railroad 5s '64	102½	102½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	105	105
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	106	107⅝
Penn Pow&Lt 4½s	99⅝	99½

	High	Low
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	67⅞	67⅛
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103⅛	103
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	99⅞	99
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100	100
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	88	88
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	83	82
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	105	105
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	105¼	105⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '40	84	84
Read rfg 4½s A '97	97½	97½
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s' 51	93¼	93¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	84	82
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	70	70
Republic I&S rfg 5½s'53	77¾	77¾
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	83	83
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	55⅞	53½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	44	43½
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	75	75
San Ant Pub Ser 6s' 52	108	108
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	26	26
Seabd AL adj 5s ct '49	10⅛	10¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	7⅛	7⅛
Shell Pipe 5s' 52	90	89
Shell Union 5s' 47	73	72¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	73	73
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96½	96
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅛	102
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101¾	101¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	95	95
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	88½	88½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	85¾	85⅝
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	96⅜	96⅜
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	68	67
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	93¾	93½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107⅜	106¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s' 51	101	101
Tenn Elec Power 6s' 47	107	107
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	101⅜	101⅜
Texas Corp 5s '44	95⅛	95⅛
Third Ave adj 5s' 60	37	36⅝
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	81	81
Union El L & P 1st 5s' 32	102¼	102¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	102¾	102¾
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99½	99½
Union Pacific 4s '68	101⅞	101⅞
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	96¼	96¼
Union Pacific 5s	110	110
US Rubber Co 5s '47	67½	67½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103¾	103½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	66¾	66¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	72⅝	72½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	104	103½
Wabash RR 4½s '78	44	43½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	101¼	101¼
Wabash RR 5s B '76	47½	47
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	97⅞	97⅞
Wabash RR 5s D '80	46½	46
Walworth 6s '45	47	47
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	41⅛	41¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	60	59
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	109⅝	109⅝
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105½	105¼
West Shore 4s 2361	87½	87½
Western Electric 5s '44	106¾	106⅝
Western Maryland 4s '52	72	70
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	102¾	102¾
Western Union R E 4½s '50	101½	101
Western Union 5s '51	102⅞	102⅝
Western Union 6½s '36	109¼	109
Western Union 5s '60	103⅜	103
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	46⅞	46⅛
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	97	97
Youngstown Sheet B	96	96

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Sep 1	Last Aug31
3½s '47	102.10	102.10	102.10	102.7
1st 4¼s '47	102.29	102.27	102.29	102.29
4th 4¼s '38	104.29	104.25	104.29	104.25
US 3½s '49	101.11	101.10	101.10	101.11
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	102.22	102.22	102.22	102.22
US 3⅜s '47	102.26	102.26	102.26	
US 3⅜s '56	106.1	106.12	106.12	106.5
US 4¼s '52	112.15	112.11	112.11	112.12

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	53⅝	53½
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	90	90
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	38½	34½
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	36⅝	36⅝
Antioquia 7s A '45	37	37
Antioquia 7s B '45	37	35¾
Antioquia 7s C '45	36	35½
Antioquia 7s D '45	36	35
Antioquia III 7s '57	38	36
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	58	57
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	64	63½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	64¼	64
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	64⅛	63
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	64⅛	64
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	64	64
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	64⅝	64
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	64	64
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	64⅛	62¾
Australia 4½s '56	54	53½
Australia 5s '55	62	61¼
Australia 5s '57	61⅛	61⅛
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	76¾	76¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106	106
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94⅝	94⅝
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	56⅛	56⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101¾	101¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106⅞	106¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111½	111½
Bergen 5s '60	97	97
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	55	55
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	14½	14½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105⅞	105⅞
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	35½	35
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	40	39
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	40	39
Brazil (US) 8s '41	48½	46½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	62½	62½
Brisbane 6s '50	49	49
Brisbane 5s '58	44	43
Budapest (City) 6s '62	51¾	51¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	38¾	38¾
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	38⅛	38
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	57	57
Bulgaria 7s '67	54	53
Bulgaria 7½s '68	63	63
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	42½	41½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102⅞	102⅜
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95⅛	95⅛
Canada (Dom) '52	106⅞	106
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	24½	20
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	25½	25½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	27	27
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	26⅝	26
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	28⅛	28
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	28½	28⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	26⅞	26⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	26½	26½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	25	24
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	16	16
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	53½	62⅞
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	44	42
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	41½	41½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	39	39
Colombia Mtg 6½s '47	38	38
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	41¾	41
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	41½	41
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	100	99½
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	60	59¾
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	56	56
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	91	91
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	50½	50¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	42	41
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	107⅞	107¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	107⅞	107⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	95¾	95¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100⅛	100¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105⅛
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	82½	82½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	81	81
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2d '40	81	81
Dresden 7s '45	70½	70¼
Duke Price Power 6s '66	103½	103½
Dutch E I 6s '47	101¼	101¼
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	101½	101⅞
Fiat 7s '46 war	88	88
Finland 5½s '58	72	72
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	102¼	102
French (Rep) 7s '49	118¼	118⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅛	125
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	60	60
German 7s '49	84½	84½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	61	61
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	53¼	53
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	53¼	53⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	67¾	66¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	49⅝	49
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	63	62
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	58½	57½
Greek 6s '68	84½	84¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	71	71
Hansa 6s '39 ww	40⅞	40⅛
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	80	80
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	45½	45⅛
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97¾	97⅝
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94	93¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	89⅛	89⅛
Italy (King) 7s '51	99⅞	99⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	92	91½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	96¾	96⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105½	105⅞
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	60	59⅛
Karstadt 6s '43	36⅞	35
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	76⅞	76⅛
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	79¾	79⅞
Medellin 6½s '54	32½	32
Meridionale El 7s '57	92½	92½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	82	81½
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	95½	95½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	95	95
New South Wales 5s '57	51½	51⅜
New South Wales 5s '58	50½	50
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105½	105⅛
North German Lloyd 6s '47	58¾	57½
Norway (King) 5s '63	99¾	99¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101¾	101¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	104⅛	104⅛
Norway (King) 6s '44	104⅛	104⅛
Norway (King) 6s '52	101¼	101¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99⅛	99⅛
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100	99⅞
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	81¼	81¼
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102½	102½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103¾	103¾
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	105½	105½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	15	14⅞
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	15	14½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	63½	63
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	74	73⅛
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '60	28	28
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103½	103½
Prussia 6½s '51	54⅝	54⅝
Rhine Main 7s '50	65	64⅞
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	60	59
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	75	75
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	60	59¾
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	42½	42
Rhinelbe 7s '46	59½	59½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	28⅛	28
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	28	27
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	22	22
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	33½	33½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	58	58
Rome (City) 6½s '52	84¾	84⅛
Rumania 7s '59	70½	70⅛
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	80	80
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	70½	70
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	54	54
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	54	54

	High	Low
Siemens 6½s '51	83	83
Silesia Bk 6s '47	41	41
Sydney 5½s '55	46	46
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	102¾	102¾
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	99½	99½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	82½	82½
Taiwan 5½s	93⅛	93⅛
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅛	105¾
U S S Copenhagen 6s '37	100¼	100¼
Uni St W 6½s A '47	43½	43½
Unterelbe 6s '53	50⅛	50½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	40⅛	40½
Urugury (Rep) 6s '60	41½	41½
Vienna 6s '52	75	75
Westphalia El 6s '53	42	43
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	90⅛	89¼

Full Speed Ahead For Chain System

THAT there are successful ways of marketing greater volumes of merchandise even during periods when the public is supposed to be reluctant to part with its funds is evidenced by the showing of the W. T. Grant Company. Its confidence in the future is seen in an increase in the number of its stores since the first of this year by 25 to a total of 375 as of the end of July, operating in various parts of the country, while sales for the half year increased 10 per cent over the 1930 period to $34,-202,244.

During the same period despite declining prices, the company was able to improve its profit margin to 3.90 per cent, compared with 3.02 per cent last year, a gain of 29 per cent, better its financial position and maintain wages. Co-operative effort all along the line from employee to superintendent was effective in cutting costs and increasing efficiency. Executives look for an excellent 1931 year.

New England Power Association's New Transmission Lines

The New England Power Association has recently completed a number of important construction projects, improving the facilities in various parts of the system.

The largest undertaking was the construction of 19 miles of 110,000-volt transmission line from the association's Millbury (Mass.) switching station to Woonsocket, R. I. This provides a stronger tie between Millbury, the dispatching center of the New England Power system, and its steam-electric resources on Narragansett Bay. This job included the installation of two 15,000 kva. auto-transformers and accompanying switching equipment.

The association has also constructed recently another 110,000-volt transmission line which, while relatively short, is strategically very important. This line runs from the hydroelectric plant of the Turners Falls Power Company on the Connecticut River at Turners Falls, Mass., 2¾ miles north, to direct connection with the Harriman-Millbury line of the New England Power system.

The association has also built a new six-mile 66,000-volt transmission line between South Royalston and Athol, Mass. At South Royalston the new line connects with the association's transmission line between Vernon, on the Connecticut River, and its Pratts Junction substation.

In Worcester the association has modernized its Faraday street substation.

The new 215,000 horsepower Fifteen-Mile Falls hydroelectric plant of the association has increased the aggregate installed capacity of its hydroelectric generating stations to 468,770 horsepower. In addition, New England Power Association has 469,300 horsepower of steam-electric generating plants interconnected with its hydroelectric group.

DIVIDENDS

Great Western Sugar Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Consolidated Laundries Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

West Boylston Manufacturing Company declared a quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50 per share, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20. This puts the stock on a $6 annual basis, compared with $8 previously.

Holophane Company, Inc., manufacturer of prismatic glass and appliances used for lighting purposes, declared a semiannual dividend of 25 cents a share on common stock and regular semiannual dividend of $1.05 a share on preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15. Previous semiannual common dividend was 40 cents, so that the current declaration places the stock on an annual basis of 50 cents, compared with the former annual rate of 80 cents a share.

Acushnet Mills Corporation declared a dividend in liquidation of $6 per share, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation declared a dividend of 37½ cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15. The same amount was paid in the preceding four quarters.

Remington Rand, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of $2 on the second preferred and $1.75 on the first preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 9.

Mack Trucks, Inc., declared a dividend of 50 cents for the quarter. Previously 75 cents quarterly was paid. The dividend is payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Winnipeg Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Lehman Corporation declared the regular dividend of 75 cents, payable Oct. 3 to stock of record Sept. 21.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE

	1931	1930
July Gross	$907,161	$1,195,632
Net op def	18,989	*85,520
7 mos gross	6,779,358	8,912,389
Net op inc	174,401	699,527

*Income.

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

	1931	1930
July gross	$279,061	$332,866
Net oper inc	92,598	153,984
7 mos gross	1,771,020	2,294,784
Net oper inc	405,512	984,583

COLORADO & SOUTHERN (Including Fort Worth & Denver City and Wichita Valley Railway)

	1931	1930
July gross	$2,072,978	$1,987,749
Net oper inc	839,914	486,741
7 mos gross	9,490,610	12,092,874
Net oper inc	1,373,403	1,640,793

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST

LONDON, Sept. 1—Rhodesian Selection Trust proposes to alter arrangements for provision of funds to develop Mufulira Copper Properties. Advances by American Metal Company and Lehman Corporation the last year amounted to £1,093,750 out of total guarantee for this purpose of £1,-500,000. Under the new agreement $12,-500,000 nominal of dollar debentures will be created, of which $7,500,000 6 per cent debentures, free of British tax and redeemable at 105 in 1946, will be created and issued immediately at rate of $500 nominal for each £100 advanced under the old agreement.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
1	Affil Pro	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
†175	Alum Co Am	139½	137	139½
1	Am Cit P&L B	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
8	Am C Pow A	12¼	12	12¼
10	Am Cyan B	7½	7½	7½
35	Am Equities	5½	5½	5½
4	Am Founders	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1	Am Light & T	37	37	37
1	Am Sup Power	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1	Am Maracaibo	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	Am Ut & GB vtc	1	1	1
2	Am Ut & G pf	12	12	12
5	Am Yvette	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
30	Appalach Gas	3½	3	3
5	Ark Nat Gas	4¼	4¼	4¼
7	Ark Nat Gas A	4¼	4¼	4¼
2	As G&E al ctf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
4	As G&E A	12¾	12	12
1	As G&E war	3/16	3/16	3/16
4	Atlas Util	7	7	7
1	Autom Vot M	4¼	4¼	4¼
1	Aut V M cv pr pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
	B			
1	Bliss E W	13	13	13
1	Blue Ridge	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1	Blue Ridge cv pf	31	31	31
	C			
6	Cab & Wir A	½	½	½
1	Cab & Wire B	¼	¼	¼
1	Cab & Wire pf	3½	3½	3½
4	CAM CO ctv	½	½	½
4	Can MarcWirel	2¾	2¼	2¼
3	Cent Pb SA 5% P	6¾	6¾	6¾
8	Cent St El	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1	Cent St El pf xw	57½	57½	57½
2	Chain Strs Dev	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Chain Str St	10	10	10
31	Cities Service	10½	10¼	10¼
1	Comwith & So war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3	Com Wat Serv	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
80	†Cont G&E pr pf	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
20	Creole Pet	2½	2⅜	2⅜
5	Cresson Gold	⅝	⅝	⅝
2	Curtiss Wr war	¼	¼	¼
	D			
2	Dayton Airpl	⅝	½	⅝
1	Detroit Aircraft	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2	Duquesne Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
4	Durant Mot	1	1	1
	E			
†25	East Gas & F pf	93	93	93
2	Educat Pict pf	37	35	37
32	El Bond & Sh	37½	36¾	37
4	Elect Share	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
1	Empire Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4	Ford M Can A	18¼	18	18
	G			
†50	Gen G&E cv pf B	47½	47½	47½
1	Gen Th Eq cv pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
4	Goldman Sachs	5	5	5
†10	Gt A&P 1st pf	119½	119½	119½
	H			
1	Hackmeister L	17¼	17¼	17¼
	I			
3	Ind Ter Ill A	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1	Ins Co N Am	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
1	Intercon Petrol	⅝	⅝	⅝
2	Intersta Equit	2	1⅞	2
	K			
1	Kolster Brandies	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
	L			
2	Lehigh C& N	20	20	20
	M			
5	MacMarr St	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1	Margay Oil	4	4	4
1	Mavis Bott A	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	Petal & Min	¾	¾	¾
1	McGraw Elec Co	10	10	10
1	Mid West St Ut	9	9	9
4	Mid West Util	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1	Miller & Sons	9	9	9
1	Miss R P Bond rt	6	6	6
3	Mo Kans P L	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
3	Mo Kan P L B vtc	¼	¼	¼
1	Mount Prod	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
	N			
1	Nat Service	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2	Nat S T Sec A	21	20¾	21
1	Nat Trans	12¼	12¼	12¼
†10	New Eng Pow pf	81¾	81¾	81¾
†10	N Y & Rich Gas pf	96½	96½	96½
†25	N Y Tel 6½ pf	116¾	116¾	116¾
1	N Y Transport	21	21	21
1	Nor Am L & P	49½	48	48
4	Nor Europ Oil	¾	¾	¾
†25	Nor Ind P S 6 pf	101¾	101¾	101¾
	P			
1	Pac P Ser new	7¾	7¾	7¾
2	Pac West Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Pantepec Oil	½	½	½
5	Pennroad	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1	Perfect Circl	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
63	Perryman Elec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Pied H-El rts	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	Poerero Sugar	4	4	4
1	Premier Gold	1	1	1
1	Pruden Inv	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
4	Pub Ut Hold war	½	½	½
4	Pub Ut Hold xw	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
†30	Pug Sd P S pf	99¾	99¾	99¾
	R			
1	Aelian Intl A	2¾	2¾	2¾
1	Rep Gas	8½	8½	8½
	S			
1	St Regis Pap	12½	12½	12½
1	Salt-Cr Prod	6	6	6
1	Seaboard Util	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
13	Segal Lock	5⅛	5¼	5¼
1	Secur Al Corp nv	13	13	13
3	Shenandoah pf	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
10	†Singer Mfg	270	270	270
20	†Smith A O	113	113	113
1	So Cal Ed B pf	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
1	So Cal Ed C pf	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
4	So Nat Gas	1½	1½	1½
1	So Penn Oil	18¾	18¾	18¾
3	Southland Roy	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1	Spieg May S pf	28	28	28
1	St Oil Ind	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
2	St Oil Ky	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1	St Oil Neb	29	29	29
2	Starrett pf	12¼	12	12
2	Strauss (Nathan)	¼	¼	¼
1	Sunray Oil	1½	1½	1½
	T			
3	Syrac W Mch B	5¾	5¾	5¾
5	Taggart	5½	5½	5½
7	Teck Hugh G	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2	Transcont Air	5¼	5¼	5¼
3	Trans Lux	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
4	Tri Utilities	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1	Tubize Ch B	5	5	5
	U			
27	Unit Founders	4½	4½	4½
6	United Gas	6	5⅞	6
1	Un Lt & Pow A	19½	19½	19½
5	U S & Int Sec	1	1	1
3	U S & I Sec pf	35½	35½	35½
5	U S Elec Pow	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1	Ut Pow & Lt	8¼	8¼	8¼
	V			
1	Venezuel Pet	¾	¾	¾
	W			
2	West Va C&C	¾	¾	¾
6	Woolworth Ltd	11	10⅞	11
	Y			
2	Y Oil & Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝

DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
5	Ala Pow 4½s '67	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
6	Alumin Co 5s '52	104½	104	104½
6	Am C'with Pow 6s'40	67	66⅛	67
4	Am Com P 5½s'53	59	58	59
11	Am G&E 5s 2028	99⅞	99½	99½
4	Am G & Pow 5s '53	67½	66½	66½
18	Am Pow & L 6s 2016	103¾	103	103
1	Am Rad 4½s '47	101	101	101
12	Appalach Gas 6s '45	56⅝	55	56⅝
8	Appalach Gas 6s'45 B	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
1	Appalach Pow 5s'56	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5	Asso Elec 4½s '53	88	87¾	88
1	As G&E 5½s'38 in ctf	87½	87½	87½
3	Asso G&E 5s'50	65½	65⅛	65⅛
24	Asso G&E 5s '68	68	67¾	68
2	Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	60½	60⅜	60⅜
3	Asso Tel&T 5½s'55 A	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
3	Cap Adm 5s '53 A xw	85	85	85
2	Cent Ariz L&P 5s'60	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
5	Cent I P S 4½s'61 H	101	101	101
2	Cent Ill PS 4½s'67 F	92	91⅞	91⅞
1	Cent P&L 5s'56	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
18	Cent P Serv 5½s'49	70½	70½	70½
1	Cent St El 5½s'54	64	64	64
15	ChiDistEl 4½s'70A	91⅞	91¾	91¾
60	Cities Ser 5s '50	64½	64½	64⅛
2	CitiesSvGas 5½s '42	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
6	CitiesSvPw 5½s '52	77½	77½	77½
5	Com Larabee 6s '41	40½	40¼	40¼
18	Comwith Ed 4s '81F	94¾	94⅛	94¾
1	ConsGasBalt 4s '91	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	ConsGasUtil 6s '43A	62¾	62¾	62¾
85	Cont G&E 5s '58A	85⅛	84⅞	85
4	Cudahy P 5½s '37	96⅝	96¾	96⅝
2	Cudahy Pack 5s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	DetIntBr 7s '52	1½	1½	1½
3	DetIntBr 6½s '52	13¼	13	13
6	Duquesne Gas 6s '45	12	11¾	12
20	Elec P&Lt 5s 2030	81½	81	81
10	Fed Water 5½s '54	60	59½	60
3	FirestoneCotM 5s'48	84	83½	84
2	Fisk Rub 5½s'31	21⅛	21	21
2	Fla Pow&Lt 5s'54	88⅛	87¾	87¾
6	Gatineau Pw 5s'56	88¼	88¼	88¼
1	Gatineau Pw 6s'41	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
10	G Mot Accp 5s1936	102⅜	102¼	102¼
3	Gen Vend 6s'37 xw	10	10	10
9	Geo Pow 5s'67	102⅝	102½	102½
1	Gillette 5s'40	90	90	90
5	Gobel (A) 6½s'35 A	62	60	61⅜
1	Grand Trunk 6½s'36	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Gulf St Ut 4½sB1961	90	90	90
10	Houst L&P 4½sE1981	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1	Ill Pw&Lt 5s'56C	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
1	Ill Pw&Lt 5½s'57	94½	94½	94½
2	Indnapls P&L 5s'57A	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3	Insull Ut Inv 6s'40B	79¾	79¼	79¼
3	Interl P Sec 7s'57E	94¾	94¾	94¾
6	Inter P Sec 7sD1936	94¼	94¼	94¼
2	Interl Sec Am 5s'47	67½	66½	67½
1	Inters Pow 5s'57	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1	Inv Co 5s'47A ww	83	83	83
7	Inv Co 5s'47 A xw	85¾	82	83½
3	Iowa-Neb L&P 5s'57	94¾	94¾	94¾
15	Iowa P&L 4½s'58 A	96½	96¼	96½
3	Iowa P Ser 5s'57	95¾	95¾	95¾
1	Jacksonv Gs 5s 1942	86⅛	85¾	86⅛
1	Jersy C P&L 5s'47B	104	104	104
1	Kan G&E 5s 2022 A	109	109	109
3	Kan P&Lt 5s B 1957	100½	100¼	100½
1	Laclede Gs 5½s '35	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	Lehigh P S 6s 2026A	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Louis P&L 5s '57	101¼	101¼	101¼
3	Mass Gas 5½s '46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	Mass Util 5s '48 A	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
21	Mid West Util 5s '32	96	95	96
1	Minn P&L 5s '55	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	MononWP 5½s '53B	100	100	100
4	Nat P&L 6s 2026A	103	103	103
4	Nat P&Lt 5s 2030B	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
2	NatPubSvc 5s '78	68½	68½	68½
3	NE G&E 5s '50	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1	NE G&E 5s '48	87¾	87⅝	87¾
1	NE G&E 5s '47	88	88	88
60	NE Pow 5½s '54	88½	88⅜	88⅜
30	NE Pow 5s '48	81¼	81¼	81¼
2	NO Pb Svc 4½s '35	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
6	NY P&Lt 4½s '67	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	NiagFlsPow 6s '50	106½	106½	106½
5	NorContUt 5s'48A	57	57	57
1	NoIndPubSvc 4½s'70	99	99	99
1	NoStatePow 6½s'33	102	102	102
14	Nor St Pw 4½s'61	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5	Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5	Okla G&E 5s '50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Pac G&E 4½s '57 E	101¼	101¼	101¼
3	Pac G&ES 4½s'60 F	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Park Tilfd 6s '36	60	60	60
10	Penn El 4s '71F	92	92	92
1	Penn T Crp 5s'60 C	104	104	104
8	Peop L&P 5s'79 ww	34	34	34
1	Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	75	75	75
1	Pitts Stl 6s '48	88	88	88
2	Poor & Co 6s '39	90¼	90¼	90¼
10	Pot Edis 5s '56 E	104	104	104
3	Pot Edis 4½s '61 F	98¼	98¼	98¼
29	Pug Sd P&L 5½ '49	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Rep Gas 6s '45A	83¾	83¾	83¾
1	StL G & C 6s '47	32	32	32
3	Safe Har W 4½'79	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5	Scripps 5½s '43	90	90	90
16	Shaw W&P 4½s'67 A	93¾	93¾	93¾
31	SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	103⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3	So Cal Ed 5s '51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	So Cal Gas 5s '57	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Sou Car Pow 5s '57	90	90	90
1	S'west P&L 6s2022 A	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
6	Stand G&E 6s '35	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Stand G&E 6s 5'1	96¼	96¼	96¼
4	Stand Inv 5s '37 xw	77	77	77
2	Superpow Ill 4½s '68	91	91	91
5	Tex El Serv 5s '60	99⅛	98¾	98¾
6	Tex Gas Util 6s '45	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
11	Tri Util 5s '79	10¾	8½	10¾
1	Un Gulf Corp 5s '50	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5	Un Lt & P 6s '75	91½	91½	91½
1	Un Lt & P 5½s '59	104½	104½	104½
5	Un Lt & Ry 5½s '52	90	90	90
1	Un Lt & Ry 5s '32	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	Un Lt & Ry 6s '52 A	107	107	107
1	U S Rub 6s '33	87½	87½	87½
5	Van Sweringen 6s '35	49	49	49
1	Waldorf Ast 7s '54	53	53	53
2	West Pa Pw 4s '61 H	98¼	98¼	98¼
8	West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	78⅜	77¾	78⅜

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
3	Buen Aires Pr 7½'47	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
2	Com Pr Bk 5½'37	58	58	58
1	Danish Con 5½ '55	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5	Europ Mtg 7s'67 C	52	51⅞	52
3	Ger Cons Mun 6s'47	49½	49½	49½
7	Gesfuerel 6s'53 xw	58½	58½	58½
2	Hamburg El 5½s'38	57½	57½	57½
7	It Sup P 6s'63 A xw	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
5	Mendoza Pr 7½s'51	33½	33½	33½
1	Parana Braz 7s'58	18	18	18
1	Santiago Chile 7s'49	25	25	25
2	Un Rys Hav 7½ 1936	45	44½	45

†—Actual sales. a—Plus extra. b—Plus 10 per cent in stock. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock. g—Partly extra. h—Plus 5 per cent in stock. k—Paid so far this year. j—Partly stock. r—Cash or stock. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
Four to six months	1¼@1¾	1½@1¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	27⅝c	27⅜c
Bar silver in London	12⅞d	12⅞d
Bar gold in London	84s 10¾d	84s 10d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅞
60 days	1 @ ⅞
90 days	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1⅛@1
5 months	1⅜@1¼
6 months	1⅜@1¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	7%
Boston	2	Budapest	9
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	4½
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3	Prague	4
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	8
Athens	9	Rome	5½
Berlin	8	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85 29-32	$4.85 1-16	$4.8665
Cables	4.86 5-32	4.86 1-16	4.8665
France—franc	.0392¼	.0392⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394	.1395	.139
Italy—lira	.0523¼	.0523⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2373	.2373	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1408	.1408	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2674½	.2675	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Grecce—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4033	.4033	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1748	.1748	.1749
Norway—krone	.2674¾	.2675½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1124	.1124	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.0897	.0909	.193
Sweden—krona	.2677½	.2678	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1948	.1947	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2400	.2400	
Shanghai—tael	.3000	.3000	
India—rupee	.3600	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4939	.4939	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5631¼	.5631¼	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.2812	.2876	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0620	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9665	.9665	.9737
Peru—pound	.2800	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4350	.4450	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99 11-16	.99 11-16	1.00

*Par unsettled.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
America	39	42	Industrial	105	115
Bk Yorkt'n	45	55	Lafayette	13	18
Chase	59¼	62¼	Liberty	14	18
Chat Phnx	50	53	Manhattan	58½	62½
City	77½	80½	Merchants	85	95
Columbus	150	170	Peoples	200	250
Commercial	230	238	Penn Ex	20	30
Fifth Av	1975	2175	Public	40	43
First. N. Y.	3375	3575	Strauss		100
Flatbush		80	Textile	40	45
Grace	400	600	Trade Bk		110
Harriman	1485	1585	Yorkville	60	70

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am Ex	190	210	Guaranty	442	447
Banca C I	206	213	Irving	30	32
Banco di S	25	27	Kings Co.	2450	2650
Bk N Y &T	510	530	Law Tie&G.	168	178
Bronx	19	24	M'facturers	45⅝	47⅝
Brooklyn	345	355	Mut Tr W	375	400
Cn Hanover	203	208	New York	134	139
County	28	30	Title Guar	120½	125½
Corn Exch	93½	97½	Unit States	2750	2950
Empire	42	45	Westchester	1000	1100
Fulton	330	350			

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Atl Natnl	58½	60½	Sec National	130	
First Natl	66½	68½	State St Tr	300	
Merchnts N	495	502	Webstr&Atls	200	210
N Shawm't	49½	51½			

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Harris Tr&S	313	317	Peopls Tr&S	313	317
Northern Tr	456	461	Un Bk Chi.	95	100

TO CUT REICHSBANK RATE

BERLIN, Sept. 1—Directorate of the Reichsbank has decided to reduce the rediscount rate to 8 per cent from 10 per cent and collateral loan rates to 10 per cent from 12 per cent. The month-end passed without difficulty in the Berlin money market.

OIL ORDER CUTS RAIL TRAFFIC

HOUSTON, Sept. 1—A survey of East Texas rail traffic following the martial law shutdown shows 7100 fewer cars of oil moving the past week. International Great Northern laid off 60 train crews of 300 regular trainmen and, in addition, 200 extra trainmen, while 200 shop employees will be affected within a few days. Seventy locomotives are idle, many of them rented from Texas & Pacific Railway.

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Atlanta is growing rapidly. Apparently we have weathered the storm better than cities of equal size, and certainly better than larger cities.

THE SOUTHERN MORTGAGE COMPANY

10 AUBURN AVENUE ATLANTA, GEORGIA

IN THE SHIP LANES

WINTER cruises already are being planned, and a comprehensive schedule has been announced by the Canadian Pacific Steamships, with nine voyages from New York during the forthcoming season. This is in addition to a semi-weekly service from New York to Bermuda. The nine cruises include seven to the West Indies, one to the Mediterranean, and one world cruise.

The steamships assigned to the West Indies route include the Empress of Australia and the Duchess of Bedford, while the former will also make the Mediterranean voyage.

The new steamship Empress of Britain will leave New York Dec. 3 on a world cruise of 128 days. The Bermuda service will be extended this year, with two ships instead of one represented in the route, including the Duchesses of Atholl and York.

Lake Cruise

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company, as a climax to the late navigation season, has again scheduled a voyage for its mammoth vessel, the Seeandbee, leaving Buffalo Wednesday, Sept. 9 and Cleveland the 10th. The itinerary includes all the scenic spots on the lake, going through the Detroit River to Lake St. Clair, thence through St. Clair River and Lake Huron to Sault Ste. Marie, passing through the locks and then retracing her course, in order to get into Lake Michigan and down to Chicago. On the voyage a sight-seeing trip of Mackinac Island will be arranged. The return trip to Cleveland is scheduled for Sept. 15 and Buffalo the 16th.

Radio News

The providing of news of the world for passengers aboard ship is a timely feature of all ocean voyages, but it is evident that the editors of various services of this nature are strictly newspaper men, rather than promotional agents for the shipping companies. The writer recently noted, while on the steamship H. F. Alexander, of the Pacific Steamship Company, that its "Daily Radio News" contained more items about aviation progress than any other single factor.

Admitting the element of news contained in these items, it is of note that the Pacific Steamship Company is faced by aviation competition between Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles, a fact which might warrant the more careful editing and assembling of news for its paper aboard ships.

Steamship Schedules

Havre will be the regular port of call in France for Red Star Line steamships, in place of Cherbourg, the International Mercantile Marine Company has announced. The new arrangement becomes effective with the sailing of the Belgenland from Antwerp Oct. 2 and the Lapland from New York Oct. 3.

The steamship Hamburg, of the Hamburg-American Line, will have her entire second cabin accommodations converted to tourist third cabin, effective with her sailing from New York Nov. 5.

The Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line has been taken over by a new company, known as the Canadian Australian Line, Ltd., which is owned jointly by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Union Steamship Company, of New Zealand, according to an announcement recently by Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific. The company operates the vessels Aorangi and Niagara between Canadian and Australian and New Zealand ports. According to report the C. P. R. may transfer two of its Duchess type ships from the Atlantic to operate in the Vancouver-Australia route—thus releasing the two ships now in that service for the San Francisco-Australia run of the Union Steamship Company.

The Swedish American Line will send its motor vessel Kungsholm on a series of West Indies cruises this year, commencing from New York Dec. 19. The same ship has been scheduled for a cruise to Bermuda and Halifax, leaving New York, Oct. 21.

Patterning upon the successful coastal cruises operated in the Atlantic, the Los Angeles Steamship Company has recently sent its flagship, City of Los Angeles, out of the port of that name on voyages of four days, calling at Ensenada, Lower California, Mexico, calling also at Guadalupe Island on the northward voyage.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Sept. 3

President McKinley, Dollar, for Orient via California ports; Albert Ballin (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Homeric, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; Ecuador, Panama Mail, for Los Angeles, San Francisco.

Friday, Sept. 4

American Merchant, American Merchant, for London; Roma, N. G. I., for Naples, Genoa.

Saturday, Sept. 5

Leviathan, United States, for Cherbourg, Southampton; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Adriatic, White Star, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; Volendam, Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Scythia, Cunard, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Western World, Munson, for east coast South America; Santa Inez, Grace, for west coast South America.

Monday, Sept. 7

Bremen (12:05 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen.

Tuesday, Sept. 8

Excalibur, American Export, for Alexandria via Mediterranean ports; France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Resolute (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Drottningholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; Cameronia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow.

Wednesday, Sept. 9

America, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Aquitania (midnight), Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Vulcania, Cosulich, for Naples, Trieste; Lapland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Sept. 6

Scythia, Cunard, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, Sept. 3

Montclare, Canadian Pacific, for Havre, London, Antwerp.

Friday, Sept. 4

Andania, Cunard, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Ascania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Minnedosa, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

Saturday, Sept. 5

Megantic, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

Wednesday, Sept. 9

Duchess of Atholl, Canadian Pacific, for Liverpool.

FROM QUEBEC

Saturday, Sept. 5

Empress of Britain, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, Sept. 3

Asama Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient; Sonoma, Matson, for Sydney.

Friday, Sept. 4

President Monroe, Dollar, on world service (westward); Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu.

Wednesday, Sept. 9

Maui, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Sept. 5

Wilhelmina, Lassco, for Honolulu.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, Sept. 5

President Jefferson, American Mail, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Sept. 3

Leviathan, United States, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Resolute, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Friday, Sept. 4

Hamburg, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Drottningholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg; Vulcania, Cosulich, from Trieste, Naples

Saturday, Sept. 5

America, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Bergensfjord, Norwegian America, from Oslo, Bergen.

Sunday, Sept. 6

Statendam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; General von Steuben, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton; Caledonia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry.

Monday, Sept. 7

American Banker, American Merchant, from London; President Garfield, Dollar, on world service (westward); Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Lafayette, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples; Santa Clara, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, Sept. 8

Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Samaria, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre, Cobh; Pennland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax; Columbus, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Wednesday, Sept. 9

Ile de France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Gripsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg; Sierra Ventura, North German Lloyd, from Bremen.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, Sept. 3

Malolo, Matson, from Honolulu.

Monday, Sept. 7

Virginia, Panama Pacific, from New York; President Jackson, Dollar, from New York.

Tuesday, Sept. 8

President Cleveland, Dollar, from Orient.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Sept. 5

Virginia, Panama Pacific, from New York; President Jackson, Dollar, from New York.

Wednesday, Sept. 9

Colombia, Grace, from New York.

DUE SEATTLE

Tuesday, Sept. 8

President Lincoln, American Mail, from Orient.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

A. J. WESTLAND LEADS GOLFERS

Conditions Indicate High Qualifying Scores at Beverly C. C.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—Conditions at Beverly Country Club, where the thirty-fifth annual championship of the United States Golf Association is being played, were completely altered this morning by a heavy downpour of rain. As a result, estimates of the figure necessary to qualify in the field of 32 advanced to 158 or more, and almost anybody had a chance to join A. John Westland of Sunset Ridge C. C. in the quest for medal honors which ends with today's 18-hole round.

First of the entire field to finish, Westland yesterday brought in a 72, one over par, that stood all day as a mark to shoot at. Late in the afternoon Gus Moreland of Dallas, Texas, a youth not yet of age, showed up at the scoreboard with a card of 73. He squeezed in ahead of five contenders with 74, including F. D. Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass., champion in 1914, and runner-up in '20; John Goodman of Omaha, Neb.; C. H. Seaver, Los Angeles; A. W. Yates of Rochester, N. Y., and L. E. Bolstand of St. Paul, twice winner of the "Big Ten" collegiate title.

Ouimet Makes Good Showing

All but one of the former champions failed to make a showing. The exception was Ouimet, who joined the 74s with 40-34. He had only one birdie on his card, a 2 for the 110-yard twelfth hole. He was over par a stroke each on the fourth and ninth, and two over on the redoubtable sixth. Coming home he was even with par all the way with the exception of his birdie on the twelfth.

Westland went out in 33, which was three strokes to the good, but used four too many coming back with a 39. His card showed four birdies on the outgoing nine, a 4 on the second, a 3 on the fourth, a 2 on the sixth and a 3 on the eighth—in other words, a birdie on every other hole. He was over par only on the seventh, where he used six strokes. The return proved more difficult as he was over par on five holes and under only on the eighteenth where he sank a 20-foot curving putt for a 4.

Late in the day Moreland came in with 39-34—73 to capture second place. He had only three birdies, the first and fourteenth in 3 and the eighteenth in 4. The latter is a 572-yard hole, exceeded in length only by the eleventh.

Seaver Has a 74

Three favorites followed Westland by two and three strokes. They were C. H. Seaver of Los Angeles, Calif., who is ranked No. 5 by the U. S. G. A., with 38-36—74; Goodman, Nebraska, famous for putting out Jones in 1929, with a duplicate card, and Frank Dolp of Portland, Ore., twice western champion, with 38-37—75.

G. T. Dunlap Jr. of New York, who has won the national intercollegiate individual title two years running for Princeton, was among the half-dozen or more who shot 76. He went out in 37 and came back in 39. In his company was E. V. Homans of Englewood, N. J., who lost to Jones in the final last year and is ranked No. 2 now. He had 40 going out and 36 coming in.

The most recent former champion, H. R. Johnston of St. Paul, Minn., winner in 1929, settled well down in the list with 39—43—82. Other former titlists ahead of him were M. R. Marston of Haverford, Pa., winner in 1923 with 39—39—78, and Charles Evans Jr., Edgewater C. C., winner in 1916 and 1920, with 40—39—79.

Nobody Equals Par

An ideal day greeted the illustrious field of more than 140, with sunshine and a fair breeze. They found that Beverly, known seven years ago as one of the easiest on which to score, has been transformed into one eminently suitable for this classic of amateur golf. Nobody equaled the par of 71 on this 6702-yard journey in the opening round, and the one who did so in practice used three more strokes yesterday.

Members of the club took delight in hanging around the No. 6 fairway. This is known as the toughest hole on the course to shoot in par 3. It takes a No. 3 iron to carry the 187 yards, and a valley makes the distance deceptive. The green is fairly large, but elevated and surrounded by sandpits and rank rough. It takes an expert to make the ball stay reasonably near the spot of its landing. The three leaders solved it. Westland went down with a birdie 2, as did also Seaver. Goodman shot it in par 3. Only three others scored birdies here—J. W. Munro of Akron, Ohio; J. R. Shields of Seattle, Wash., and Chris Brinke of Birmingham, Mich. Cyril J. H. Tolley of Rye, Eng., British amateur champion in 1920 and 1929, used a 6 on this hole. Ouimet took 5.

T. P. Perkins of Stapleton, N. Y., British amateur champion in 1928 and the one most mentioned as a favorite to win the present tourney, will have to extend himself today. In the first round he was down with Johnston among the 82 crowd.

	Out	In	T.
A. J. Westland, Chicago	33	39	72
Gus Moreland, Dallas, Tex.	39	34	73
F. D. Ouimet, Boston	40	34	74
C. H. Seaver, Los Angeles	38	36	74
A. W. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.	36	38	74
John Goodman, Omaha	38	36	74
L. E. Bolstad, St. Paul	37	37	74
C. C. Clare, New Haven	38	37	75
Frank Dolp, Portland, Ore.	38	37	75
S. M. Parks Jr., Pittsburgh	41	34	75
Wilfred Crossley, Dedham, Mass.	39	36	75
Nathan Grimes, Colorado Springs	37	38	75
J. R. Sheilds, Seattle, Wash	36	39	75
C. C. Clarke, Orange, Conn.	38	37	75
Capt. E. F. Carter, Port Washington, N. Y.	40	36	76
C. Harper, Virginia Beach, Va.	37	39	76
Billy Howell, Richmond, Va.	38	38	76
M. J. McCarthy Jr., New York	40	36	76
Chris Brinke, Detroit	38	38	76
Douglas Casey, Riverside	40	36	76
Russell Martin, Chicago	36	40	76
E. V. Homans, Englewood, N. J.	40	36	76
G. T. Dunlap Jr., New York	37	39	76
J. B. Nelson, Fort Worth	40	37	77
Paul Jackson, Kansas City	40	37	77
J. C. Ward, Kansas City	39	38	77
William Duckwall, Bradenton, Fla.	41	36	77
C. R. Somerville, London, Ont.	39	38	77
F. Connolly, Mt. Clemens, Mich.	40	37	77
J. S. Manion, St. Louis, Mo.	37	40	77
E. H. Driggs Jr., Garden C, N.Y.	40	38	78
J. K. Lehman, Chicago	39	39	78

United States Man Wins Target Title

By the Associated Press

Lvov, Poland, Sept. 1

JOHN KEITH of the United States won the championship in the moving target competition of the international rifle and archery matches, yesterday. The team title went to Poland after being held for 12 consecutive years by the Norwegian team.

Jack Toomer, Jacksonville, Fla.	38	40	78
M. R. Marston, Haverford, Pa.	39	39	78
John Fischer, Fort Thomas, Ky.	40	38	78
J. G. Boardman, Elkins Pk., Va.	41	37	78
R. E. Knepper, Chicago	39	39	78
G. J. Voigt, New York	38	40	78
R. E. Spicer Jr., Memphis, Tenn.	41	37	78
Rodney Bliss Jr., Omaha	40	39	79
Fay Coleman, Los Angeles	41	38	79
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago	40	39	79
Jack Brewer, Mt. Airy, Pa.	40	39	79
Harold Weber, Toledo, Ohio	40	39	79
F. H. Brown, Honolulu	42	37	79
Ira L. Coach, Chicago	40	39	79
J. W. Munro, Akron, Ohio	38	41	79
Bud McKinney, Dallas, Texas	41	38	79
A. B. Sweet, Chicago	41	38	79
W. Lawson Little, San Francisco	39	40	79
F. J. Wright Jr., Boston	41	38	79
Richard Martin, Chicago	41	38	79
Roland MacKenzie, Hollywood	41	38	79
F. P. Anderson Jr., Summit, N. J.	39	40	79
Carl Dann Jr., Asheville, N. C.	40	40	80
G. S. Lance, Los Angeles, Calif.	41	39	80
White Plains, N. Y.	42	38	80
C. M. Fish Jr., Rockford, Ill.	40	40	80
J. M. Batchelder, Salem, Mass.	41	39	80
C. Y. Dexter Jr., Dallas, Texas	38	42	80
R. H. Kepler, Dayton, Ohio	39	41	80
Leonard A. Martin, Rye, N. Y.	38	42	80
F. H. Hohlefelder, Cleveland	43	37	80
Allen M. Loeb, Chicago	40	40	80
R. A. Jones Jr., White Plains, N. Y.	42	38	80
Eddie Held, New York	38	42	80
Rial Rolfe, Chicago	43	37	80
Dr. O. F. Willing, Portland, Ore.	38	42	80
Carey Bellew Jr., Kansas City	43	37	80
Donald Armstrong, Aurora, Ill.	42	38	80
W. B. McCollough Jr., Noble, Pa.	40	41	81
John Mackie Jr., Inwood, N. Y.	40	41	81
Denmar Miller, Des Moines, Iowa	44	37	81
R. A. Moffett, New York	40	41	81
J. A. Ahern, Buffalo, N. Y.	40	41	81
J. R. Lenfestey Jr., Chicago	40	41	81
W. C. Harris, Memphis	42	39	81
Owen Covey, Salt Lake City	40	41	81
Billy McWilliams, Rome, Ga	39	42	81
E. A. McClure, Shreveport, La	42	39	81
F. A. Steele Jr., Short Hills, N. J.	41	40	81
J. W. Brown, Spring Lake, N. J.	43	38	81
W. O. Blaney, West Newton	39	42	81
Watts Gunn, Oakmont, Penna	40	42	82
J. A. Cameron, Montreal, Can	39	43	82
W. H. Donnelly Jr., Boston	45	37	82
Will Gunn Jr., Spring Haven, Pa.	41	41	82
W. S. Medart, Kansas City	42	40	82
Rudy Rothenberg, Delaware Gap	44	38	82
J. D. Standish, Detroit	42	40	82
T. P. Perkins, N. Y.	43	39	82
H. R. Johnston, St. Paul	39	43	82
F. W. Ryan, Detroit	41	41	82
R. L. Babcock, Pittsburgh	42	40	82
Thomas Cooley, Kanakee, Ill.	44	39	83
Gordon Kumer, Milwaukee	42	41	83
Bran Winter, Normandy, Mo	41	42	83
E. F. Jager, Chicago	42	41	83
J. D. Ames, Chicago	43	40	83
A. B. Swift, Chicago	42	41	83
L. M. Lloyd, Greenwich, Conn	43	40	83
E. W. Rodormer, Park Ridge C. C.	39	44	83
Bill Redmond Jr., Joliet, Ill	40	44	84
A. C. Wallace, Cleveland	43	41	84
J. A. Dold, Houston, Tex	42	42	84
V. T. Broadhus, Bartlesville, Okla.	40	44	84
E. H. Augustus, Willoughby, Ohio	41	43	84
Charles Becka, Chicago	42	42	84
T. F. Cole, Baltimore, Md	39	45	84
Gene Cook, Atlanta, Gr	43	41	84
J. M. Wells, East Liverpool, Ohio	41	44	85
A. L. Exline, Dallas	46	39	85
J. W. Kindt, Jenkintown, Penna	43	42	85
N. J. Ruddy, Covington, Ky	45	40	85
C. J. H. Tolley, England	39	46	85
H. S. Cross Jr., Philadelphia	45	40	85
T. S. Tailer Jr., Newport, R. I.	42	44	86
G. E. Newton, Denver	46	40	86
J. C. Shorey, Bethesda, Md	44	42	86
T. P. Bones, Washington	45	41	86
I. W. Danforth, Pittsburgh	43	44	87
F. S. Wilcox Jr., Wilmington, Del.	42	45	87
Charles Kocsis, Detroit	40	47	87
Fred Brand, Pittsburgh	45	42	87
Tom Dwyer, Sacramento, Calif	45	42	87
Ellis Knowles, Rye, N. Y.	45	42	87
H. C. Cook Jr., Cleveland	44	44	88
James Ferguson, Westwd Ho! C. C.	44	44	88
W. S. Barbour, Arcola, N. J.	45	44	89
F. W. Renwick Jr., Aurora, Ill.	46	43	89
Donald McPhail, Baltimore	46	43	89
F. J. English, Kansas City	46	43	89
J. L. Garrard, Chicago	44	45	39
Richard Stewart, Clarence, N. Y.	44	47	91
Winfield Day, Elmhurst, Ill.	49	42	91
Richard Stewart, Clarence, N. Y.	44	47	91
W. M. Johnson, Rockford, Ill.	45	46	91

PORT WASHINGTON BOAT IS LEADING

JUNIOR YACHT CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Club and Skipper	Points
Port Washington, B. F. Vanderveer	6¼
Beverly, Michael Cudahy	5
Corinthian, F. S. Deland Jr.	4
Squantum, W. G. Scott II	3
Saunderstown, T. Richardson	2
Bay Shore, H. H. Havermeyer Jr.	0

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 1 (AP)—The Port Washington boat, skippered by Bud Vanderveer, won the opening race for junior crews in the Sears Cup yacht regatta yesterday. Under Vanderveer's guidance the Long Island craft finished the eight-mile course in 4h. 22m. 27s., well in advance of the yacht from the Beverly Yacht Club, representing southern Massachusetts.

The Saunderstown (R. I.) boat crossed the line in fifth place, Skipper Tom Richardson sailing her over the course in 4h. 47m. 52s. Aboard the Rhode Island entry were Miss Harriett Kelley and G. S. Squibb. The second and third races of the series will be sailed today and tomorrow.

LOTT WINS AND LOSES TITLES

Captures Mixed Doubles With Betty Nuthall at Longwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Sept. 1—Inside of two hours one championship was lost and another gained by George Martin Lott Jr. of Philadelphia in the fiftieth annual United States doubles tennis championship tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club yesterday afternoon. Lott, paired with John Hope Doeg of Orange, N. J., defending champions, lost a quarterfinal-round match in the men's doubles to Sidney Beardsley Wood Jr. and Francis Xavier Shields of New York, members of the United States Davis Cup team this year, 14—16, 6—2, 6—4, 7—5. In his other match, however, Lott, paired with Betty Nuthall of Richmond Hill, London, a member of the British Wightman Cup team this year, captured the United States mixed doubles championship by defeating Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, Calif., and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, 6—3, 6—3.

Jones and Jones Win

The one other title decided on the Longwood grass courts yesterday was the father and son championship which was won again by J. D. E. Jones and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I. The Joneses have captured this championship on five other occasions, in 1922, 1925, 1928, 1929, 1930. This year's final was taken from Clarence C. Pell and Clarence C. Pell Jr., of Tuxedo, N. Y., 6—4, 6—4. In the four last championships the Joneses managed to win every match in straight sets.

Shields and Wood took to the court yesterday afternoon against Lott and Doeg and started the quarterfinal-round match from the point where it was halted last Thursday by rain. At that time the Shields-Wood combination was in the lead at 14—16, 6—2, 4—3. Shields opened yesterday's play with service and made full use of his powerful delivery. Lott and Doeg were immediately forced to use defensive tactics.

In the fourth and deciding set, Lott and Doeg seemed to be gaining some of their usual playing form, and had they won this set might have gone on to victory. The champions were within a point of breaking through Wood's service, but the tall, blond youth held his own and brought the score to 4-all. Doeg's service was broken in the eleventh game. The winning shot came from Shields' racquet when he lobbed close to the baseline on Doeg's service.

Miss Nuthall a Winner

Mrs. Harper of California and Allison of Texas gained the final in the mixed doubles yesterday by defeating Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman of London, Eng., and Keith E. Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., 6—3, 6—4. Then after Lott had finished his men's doubles match he joined Miss Nuthall and played unbeatable tennis against Mrs. Harper and Allison. The Texan was not up to the form he displayed in the semifinal. Miss Nuthall and Lott, who win the title in 1929, succeeded Edith A. Cross of San Francisco and Allison as titleholders.

UNITED STATES DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Quarterfinal Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, and John Hope Doeg, Orange, N. J., 14—16, 6—2, 6—4, 7—5.

NATIONAL MIXED DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif. and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman, London, Eng., and Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., 6—3, 6—4.

Final Round

Betty Nuthall, Richmond Hill, London, Eng., and George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, 6—3, 6—3.

NATIONAL FATHER AND SON DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

J. D. E. Jones and Arnold W. Jones, Providence, R. I., defeated Clarence C. Pell Sr. and Jr., New York, 6—4, 6—4.

FALL RIVER FRANCHISE VACATED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1 (AP)—Secretary Sam Fletcher of the American Soccer League announced last night that the franchise of the Fall River Club had been vacated and the players declared free agents. Lack of backing is given as the reason for declaring Fall River out of the professional circuit. Announcement was also made by Fletcher that Sam Mark has asked permission to transfer his New York Yanks from the metropolis to New Bedford, Mass.

BY-PLAYS

PRETTY FINE FIGURING

CLOSE finishes and timing to the fraction of a second have been quite common in many forms of athletic competition, especially running, automobile and bicycle racing, swimming, etc., but when it was recently announced that the Class J sloop Weetamoe had won the King's Cup by the narrow margin of one second over the Valiant, no follower of yachting could seem to recall offhand just when a big yachting event had been won by such a narrow margin. The yachts covered a 30-mile course and the Weetamoe was conceding a handicap o. about 35 minutes to the Valiant, which shows that the handicapping was about as fair as could be expected. Despite the fact that there was no America's Cup racing this summer, the yachting season of 1931 will go down in history as a very successful one, leaving the promise of another good one in 1932.

PERHAPS FOOTBALL MAY YET HAVE PROSPEROUS FALL

Those who would like to see the game of football de-emphasized in colleges in the United States welcomed the reduced attendance figures of last season. They hailed this as the beginning of a long decline in the popularity of the great fall "hippodrome."

Not so much comfort can they derive from the first reports of ticket sales for the coming season, especially in the middle West. Northwestern University reports that its season tickets, on sale since June, are keeping well ahead of last season. And the single game ticket sale for the first week was much heavier than that of a year ago, with no indications of a letup.

Of course, it is too early to tell yet, but Northwestern at least serves up a reminder to those on both sides of the controversy, that this is another season and it may tell a different story.

BASEBALL HAS A MYSTERY

Those who have a talent for explaining mysteries might go to work on the record-breaking attendance being enjoyed by the eight baseball teams in the Mississippi Valley League. For the first three months of the season they drew 200,433 persons to 312 games, as compared to 179,638 to 335 games for the same period last year. Davenport, in seventh place, has drawn 42,915, and Cedar Rapids, in first place for the title, has drawn 34,638. The big leagues, or any other league that wants to find out how to increase attendance, might send somebody into this territory to find out just what has happened.

Major League Rookies Would Form Two Strong Ball Teams

National and American Circuits Have Promising Young Players

The baseball rookie in a major-league training camp gets about the same "breaks" as a freshman at college. The odds are against him. Yet in the crop of recruits taken south and west each year, there are many potential stars. Perhaps not one in 100 will make the grade and stay with his club throughout the season; but in several cases rookies who were given their chance at the beginning of the 1931 campaign have forced their way into the regular lineup and sent some veteran to the bench.

Two strong teams, one in each league, could be formed with these rookies. The National League has, perhaps, the best players to pick from, although American League clubs have made several valuable "finds."

Cardinals Have Three

Considering the senior circuit first in selecting an all-star rookie team, the champion St. Louis Cardinals have three recruits who are outstanding. The New York Giants and Boston Braves have two each, while Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Pittsburgh are represented once. That leaves the Chicago Cubs and Cincinnati Reds without a star rookie.

In centerfield and in the lead-off position on the batting list would be "Pepper" Martin, fleet young outfielder of the Cardinals, who has made St. Louis fans forget about Taylor Douthit. Martin has that ability so lacking in many players, the knack of getting on base. He is hitting close to the .300 mark and once on base is a hard man to get out. He is also playing a brilliant defensive game in the Cardinal outfield. Rochester of the International League sent him to the majors.

Johnny Vergez of the Giants is selected to play third base and bat No. 2 in the lineup. Vergez, who filled the shoes of Freddy Lindstrom at third for Manager John McGraw, is a good bunter, is fast on the bases and usually comes through in the pinch. Another Cardinal player, Jimmy Collins, comes next on the list and plays first base. His hard and timely hitting forced Jim Bottomley to the Cardinal bench early in the season. Collins is also a fine fielder around the bag. Some time ago he sustained a mishap and has been out of the game.

Arlett Great Hitter

"Buzz" Arlett, the veteran rookie outfielder of the Phillies, has been picked to play right field on this all-star team and bat in fourth position. Arlett spent many years in the Pacific Coast League before getting his chance with the Phillies and therefore the step was not a high one for him. The Phillie star bats from either side of the plate.

Red Worthington, Martin's team mate last season with Rochester, is doing very well with the Braves and would play left field on this all-star club, batting behind Arlett. He hits regularly for extra-bases and covers plenty of ground in the outfield.

The catching position goes to Ernest Lombardi of the Robins, one of the biggest men in the game today. He graduated to the majors from the Pacific Coast League with the reputation of being a "slugger" and so far has more than lived up to those things said about him.

Pittsburgh has a promising second baseman in Groskloss, who stepped in as a major-leaguer with only college experience. His hitting has been remarkable when considering the length of time he has been in professional baseball. The youngster has been on the bench for several weeks, however, because of a mishap.

Urbanski at Short

Bill Urbanski, although at present playing third base for the Boston Braves, is given first choice at the shortstop position. His hitting has not been satisfactory, but his fielding has been steady. He was a shortstop with Montreal before coming to the Braves.

Paul Derringer of the Cardinals and John Berly of the Giants are the two outstanding pitchers among the rookies. The former is one of the leading boxmen in the National League as far as games won and lost are concerned. Most of Berly's work with the Giants is in a relief capacity, but he has shown much promise.

The American League team could be led off by Harvey Walker of the Detroit Tigers. Walker is a center fielder and covers much ground. He is fast on the bases and hits the ball hard from the left side. At No. 2 on the batting list is Charlie Sullivan, a young third baseman who has made good with the Chicago White Sox. He is a fine fielder and recently started a triple play against the Red Sox. Sullivan is a capable bunter and a fast man. He bats from the left.

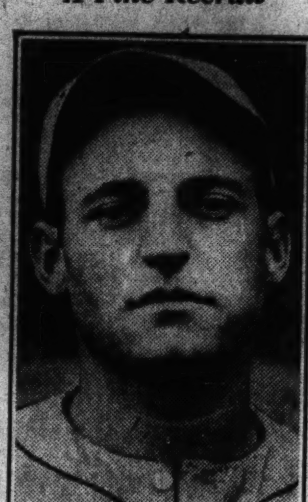
Van Camp and Vosmik

Boston's only contribution to the team is Al Van Camp. This young man has been playing in the outfield and at first base for Manager Shauno Collins of the Red Sox and would be at home in right on the rookie team. He hits the ball hard and is a good fielder.

Probably the outstanding rookie in the American League is Joe Vosmik, the brilliant young leftfielder of the Cleveland Indians. He is well able to bat in the "clean-up" position, as his average is high. Cleveland fans are beginning to forget about Tris Speaker, now that Vosmik has found a regular place in Indian's outfield.

At first base and batting behind Vosmik, would be Irving Burns of the St. Louis Browns. Burns, along with several other recruits, has made good with the Browns. The St. Louis club is composed mostly of young players and gives promise of climbing high in the league standing with a year or two more of experience. Burns is a left-handed batter. Marvin Owen of Detroit is selected to play second base. Owen has played first, third and shortstop for the Tigers and may or may not have seen service at second. However, he

A Fine Recruit



JAMES L. ("Pepper") MARTIN
St. Louis Nationals

is a good fielder at any position in the infield and could quite easily take care of second base on the all-star team.

Browns Find Levey

Another member of the Browns, Jimmy Levey, is the outstanding shortstop among the rookies. His hitting, after the first few weeks of the race, has been disappointing; but he gets about everything that is hit his way and that is about all expected from a shortstop.

Two young catchers, Palmisano of the Athletics and Young of the Browns, have gained recognition in the American League. Young has probably seen more service behind the plate than has his rival and therefore is given the edge. A second-string catcher with the Athletics has little to do with Mickey Cochrane around.

Hank McDonald, whom Connie Mack brought East from the Pacific coast, is doing well as a relief pitcher and is given first choice among the rookie boxmen of the junior circuit. Wallace Hebert, St. Louis left-hander, ranks nearly as high as McDonald.

Either one of these two all-star teams, although composed entirely of first-year men, could give any club in the majors a battle in a series of games. Every one of the recruits mentioned above should hold his own until the end of the 1931 season, and then in 1932 continue right on where they left off. However, 1932 is another year, and, although this year's crop of youngsters has revealed some smart ball players, perhaps they will be replaced next season by other hustling rookies.

Braves Are Twice Beaten by Giants

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	84	45	.651
New York	73	54	.575
Chicago	71	60	.542
Brooklyn	68	61	.527
Boston	59	68	.465
Pittsburgh	59	70	.457
Philadelphia	55	73	.430
Cincinnati	45	83	.352

RESULTS AUG. 31

New York 3, Boston 2.
New York 4, Boston 3 (10 innings).

The New York Giants, who are spending most of their time these days playing double-headers, took a tighter grip on second place in the National League standing on Monday by twice defeating the Boston Braves, 3 to 2 and 4 to 3. The second contest went 10 innings. The other clubs were not scheduled to play.

Fred Frankhouse, Boston right-hander, gave the Giants the first game in the ninth inning, when, with the bases full, he walked Marshall, forcing in the winning run. The New Yorkers had put across two runs in the second inning and the Braves had tied things up with one in the sixth and another in the eighth. Fred Fitzsimmons pitched for the Giants. Eddie Marshall drove in three runs for the winners, two with his triple in the second. Although the Giants out hit the Braves, 14 to 8 in the second game, the outcome was always in doubt until the tenth. Boston had tied the score with two runs in the ninth, but the McGrawmen, with Terry and Ott leading the attack, came back to win. Terry made his fourth hit of the game, a double, and Ott batted him in with a single. The scores:

AT BOSTON

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	6	0

Batteries — Fitzsimmons and Hogan, O'Farrell; Frankhouse and Spohrer. Umpires—Magerkurth, Scott and Quigley. Time—1h. 28m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
New York	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	14	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	8	1

Batteries—Mitchell and O'Farrell; Sherdel, Cunningham and Bool. Losing pitcher—Cunningham. Umpires—Scott, Quigley and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 6m.

ALEKHINE WINS ANOTHER

BLED, Jugoslavia, Sept. 1 (AP)—The seventh round of the international chess masters tournament was contested here yesterday. The winners were Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of France, R. Spielmann of Austria, E. Colle of Belgium and S. Flohr of Czechoslovakia.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 64

WILLIAM A. (BILL) HALLAHAN

St. Louis Cardinals, National League

First played professional baseball with the Syracuse club of the International League in 1924. Born in Binghamton, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1904. Five feet 10½ inches in height and weighs about 170 pounds. A right-handed batter and left-handed thrower. His record:

	Position	Games	Won	Lost
1924—Syracuse, International League	P	8	0	0
1924—Kalamazoo, Michigan-Ontario League	P	17	6	5
1924—St. Louis, National League	P	..	..	..
1925—St. Louis, National League	P	6	1	0
1925—Syracuse, International League	P	33	8	15
1926—St. Louis, National League	P	19	1	4
1927—Syracuse, International League	P	40	19	11
1928—Houston, Texas League	P	38	23	12
1929—St. Louis, National League	P	20	4	4
1930—St. Louis, National League	P	35	15	9

FERRELL HITS TWO HOMERS

Cleveland Right-Hander Drives in Five Runs—Wins Victory No 18

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	90	35	.720
Washington	75	51	.595
New York	73	53	.579
Cleveland	63	62	.504
St. Louis	53	75	.414
Detroit	51	76	.402
Boston	49	75	.395
Chicago	50	77	.394

RESULTS AUG. 31

Philadelphia 3, Boston 0.
Washington 6, New York 5.
Cleveland 15, Chicago 5.
Detroit 8, St. Louis 3.

With Wes Ferrell their star, the Cleveland Indians hit the ball hard on Monday and defeated the Chicago White Sox, 15 to 5, in an American League game. Washington increased its second-place lead over New York by beating their rivals, 6 to 5. The Philadelphia Athletics won a close contest from the Boston Red Sox, 3 to 0. Detroit triumphed over St. Louis, 8 to 3, in the remaining game.

Ferrell, young Cleveland right-hander, not only delivered steady ball in the box, but also was brilliant on the attack. In four times at bat he hit two home runs and a single, accounting for seven runs. His first homer came with one man on base and the second found two runners on. He also made a sacrifice hit. The White Sox touched Ferrell for only six hits. In the eighth inning they put across four runs, aided by two Cleveland errors. Bob Seeds hit a homer and single for the Indians. Blue had two singles for the White Sox.

Lou Gehrig gave the Yankees a good lead over the Senators in the fifth inning by hitting his thirty-eighth home run of the year with three men on base. This seemed a substantial lead, but Walter Johnson's boys came back and scored six runs in the next two innings. Myer's single, Harris's triple and singles by West, Kuhel and Spencer, with a base on balls also included, gave the Washington club four runs in the sixth. Harris tied the score in the seventh by hitting a double after Myer and Cronin had singled. West's single sent home Cronin with the winning run. Ben Chapman stole two bases for the Yanks, bringing his season's total to 53.

Waite Hoyt won his seventh game since joining the Athletics by scoring his second straight shutout. Wilcy Moore was his opponent. Both men pitched air-tight ball for the first six innings, and then Moore weakened. Hoyt was given a base on balls in the seventh, and Bishop moved him to third with a double. Cramer's single brought home the two runs. A homer by Jimmy Foxx in the eighth, his twenty-fourth of the season, accounted for the final Philadelphia run. Hoyt did not walk a man, while Moore gave out five passes. Foxx also hit a double. Warstler made three hits for the Red Sox, all singles.

Earl Whitehill pitched six-hit ball and the Tigers defeated the Browns. Whitehill had the situation well in hand most of the time, and was always out in front. His team mates made 12 hits off Stiles and Hebert, but could not touch Braxton, who pitched the ninth for the Browns. Dale Alexander batted in four runs and scored two for the Tigers and hit a double and single. Mark Koenig scored three times and hit three singles. Melillo, with a double and a single, led the St. Louis attack.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	3	1	1	1	4	4	0	0	1	15	15	3
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	6	1

Batteries—Ferrell and Sewell; Caraway, Garland, Bowler and Grube. Losing pitcher—Caraway. Umpires — Moriarty, Van Graflan and Guthrie. Time—1h. 59m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	6	13	1
New York	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	8	0

Batteries—Brown, Hadley, Marberry and Spencer; Pennock, Wells, Ruffing and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Hadley. Losing pitcher—Wells. Umpires—Ormsby, Hildebrand and Dinneen. Time—2h. 35m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	x	3	6	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1

Batteries—Hoyt and Cochrane; Moore and Berry. Umpires—Campbell, McGowan and Owens. Time—1h. 39m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	1	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	8	12	2
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	6	2

Batteries—Whitehill and Grabowski; Stiles, Hebert, Braxton and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Stiles. Umpires—Nallin and Geisel. Time—1h. 50m.

PHILADELPHIA PORT UNIQUE IN GAIN

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Port of Philadelphia was the only port on the northern Atlantic to show an increase in total water-borne commerce last year over 1929, the transportation bureau of Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce said yesterday.

The increase was more than 30,000,000 tons, the statement said, while New York dropped 137,000,000 tons, Baltimore 20,000,000 and Boston 19,000,000.

THREE TIED FOR ADAMS CUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

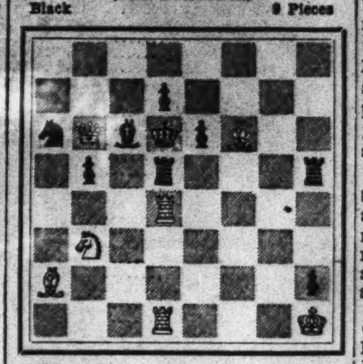
COHASSET, Mass., Sept. 1—As the result of the opening days racing for the Mrs. Charles Francis Adams Cup and the women's sailing championship of Massachusetts, crews from Duxbury, Manchester and Edgertown are tied for first place, with Indian Harbor a close fourth and Bristol last. Two races were held yesterday. Manchester won the first race with Duxbury second and Edgartown third. Indian Harbor won the second race with Edgartown second and Duxbury third.

CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1335
By Cecil Collins
(First Publication)

Black — 9 Pieces

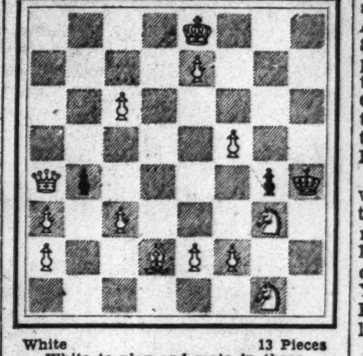


White — 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
Not too difficult, though with some pretty mates.

PROBLEM NO. 1336
By N. K. Malachoff

Black — 3 Pieces



White — 13 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1333. K-Q2
No. 1334. 1. B-Kt2 KxKt
2. BxP
1. —— PxB
2. Kt-B3ch

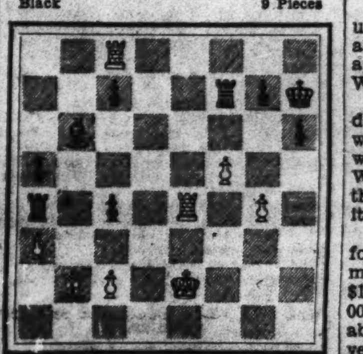
End-Game No. 58. 1 Q-Kt6!, R-Q2; 2 B-B5!, RxR; 3 BxQ, R-B7ch; 4 QxR, KtxQ; 5 B-B5, resigns. If 1 . . . PxQ; 2 PxPch, B-R2; 3 RxBch, K-Kt; 4 R(B7)xQKtPch, K-B; 5 B-R6! and mate next move.

END-GAMES

Some clever play is concealed in this position, from a game won by Spielmann. Do not jump at conclusions; both positions are resourceful.

End-Game No. 59

Black — 9 Pieces



White — 8 Pieces

Black to play. What result?

NOTES

The Western Chess Association will hold its thirty-second chess congress at the Hotel Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla., from Oct. 5 to 13, 1931. The events will consist of a championship tournament, major, minor, ladies', rapid transit and problem-solving contests.

Here is Alekhine's win from Grunfeld of Austria in the recent team tournament at Prague. Again the world's champion impresses us with his vigorous, relentless style. The master stroke at the end is magnificent.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Alekhine White	Grunfeld Black	Alekhine White	Grunfeld Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 P-KR3	R-K(c)
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	19 P-K5	Kt-R4(d)
3 P-B4	P-K3	20 Q-Kt4	BxKt
4 Kt-B3	P-B4	21 QxB	P-Kt3
5 BPxP	KtxP(a)	22 P-Kt4	Kt-Kt2
6 P-K4!	KtxKt	23 B-Kt5	R-B(e)
7 PxKt	PxP	24 Q-K3	P-KR4(f)
8 PxP	B-Kt5ch	25 B-K2	Q-Q4
9 B-Q2	BxBch	26 P-QR3	R-Q
10 QxB	Castles	27 B-B3	Q-Q2(g)
11 B-K2	Kt-Q2	28 Q-Kt5	PxP
12 Castles KR	P-QKt3	29 PxP	R-QB
13 QR-B	B-Kt2	30 R-Q	Q-Q
14 Q-B4!	Kt-B3(b)	31 Q-R6	Q-B
15 B-Q3	R-B	32 K-Kt2	Kt-K
16 RxR	BxR	33 Q-R4	QxP(h)
17 R-B	B-Kt2	34 R-KR	K-B
		35 Q-Kt4!!	Resigns

(a) Grunfeld is characteristically different. 5 . . . PxP, transposing into the Tarrasch variation, is much better.

(b) If 14 . . . Q-B3; 15 Q-B7. Black has been suffering from an exposed and cramped Q side.

(c) This permits the combinations that follow, although Black has no good moves in any case. 18 . . . P-KR3 might be followed by 19 P-KKt4.

(d) If 20 . . . Kt-Q4; 21 BxPch, KxB; 22 QxP! is hard to meet. If 20 . . . Kt-Q2; 21 Kt-Kt5!

(e) 23 . . . R-Q2 is awkward after 24 Q-B6!

(f) This ultimately contributes to Black's downfall, but his only alternative is watchful waiting.

(g) Not 27 . . . QxQP; 28 R-Q!

(h) 33 . . . Q-Kt2 might prolong matters a little.

Arthur W. Dake, champion of the Marshall Chess Club, stopped over a few days for a small tournament at Antwerp before returning to this country from Prague. With Rubinstein, Yates, Winter and Miss Menchik, he played six Belgian experts. The result was a triple tie, Rubinstein, Yates and Dake, 5 to 1. Dake was the only undefeated player, winning four outright and drawing two. Here is his defeat of one of the Belgians. The opening begins as a Zukertort but soon transposes into a near-Sicilian favorable to White.

ZUKERTORT OPENING

Dake White	Perquin Black	Dake White	Perquin Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	12 BxKt	R-K
2 P-B4	P-B4	13 Q-Q2	P-Kt3
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	14 KR-Q	R-R2
4 P-Q4	PxP	15 B-B4	Kt-K4
5 KtxP	P-KKt3	16 P-Kt3	R-K2
6 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	17 Kt-K4	P-Q4
7 B-Kt2	Castles	18 B-Kt5	QR-Q2
8 Castles	P-K3	19 Kt-B6ch	BxKt
9 KKt-Kt5	P-QR3	20 BxB	PxP
10 Kt-Q6	Kt-K	21 Q-R6	RxRch
11 B-B4	KtxKt	22 RxR	Resigns(a)

(a) For if 22 . . . Q-B; 23 R-Q8, R-K; 24 RxR, etc., or 22 . . . QxRch; 23 B-B, etc.

Sultan Khan, Indian and present British champion, is characteristically aggressive. In this game, also from the Prague tournament, he builds up a successful K side attack from a typical Pillsbury "stonewall" formation.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Sultan Khan White	Mattison Black	Sultan Khan White	Mattison Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12 R-KKt	BxB
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	13 PxB	Q-K
3 P-K3	P-QKt3	14 K-K3	QKt-Q2
4 B-Q3	B-Kt2	15 Q-R4	P-B4
5 QKt-Q2	P-Q4	16 B-B3	PxP
6 Kt-K5	B-Q3	17 BxP	Kt-B4
7 P-KB4	Castles	18 P-KKt4	BxKt
8 Q-B3	KKt-Q2	19 KtxB	PxP
9 Q-R3	P-KB4	20 KtxP	KtxKt
10 QKt-B3	Kt-KB3	21 RxKt	P-Kt3
11 B-Q2	B-R3	22 QR-KKt	Resigns

CHICAGO AUTO SALES OFF

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—Wholesale automobile sales in the middle West in July declined 5.3 per cent in number sold and 10 per cent in value from June and were 2.7 per cent in number and 24.1 per cent in value below a year ago.

Leech Cup Is Won By W. A. Easterling

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Leech Cup match, first of a two weeks' series of national rifle matches here, was won yesterday by Corp. W. A. Easterling, United States Marine Corps, Quantico, Va. He scored 104 out of a possible 105 points on the 800,- 900- and 1000-yard ranges to defeat 1460 military and civilian competitors.

Sergt. Walter Walsh, national guardsman from Union City, N. J., also scored 104 points, but was outranked by Easterling on his long-ranged shots. The match comprised seven shots from each of the three stages.

Lieut. William R. Lane, National Guard, Washington, D. C.; Lieut. Raymond Presnall, United States Marines, Quantico, and Emmet O. Swanson, Minneapolis civilian, tied with 103 points each. The match was won last year by James McWillie, United States Infantry, with 103.

The chemical warfare match, fired on the 200-yard range, with each competitor wearing a regulation army gas mask, was won by Lieut. Alwin Kramer, United States Navy, Springfield, Mass., with 96 out of a possible 100. Lieut. Paul Lutz, National Guard, Detroit, and Sergt. Oddis L. Lowe, United States Infantry, also had scores of 96, but their targets were ranked inferior to Kramer's.

Los Angeles police swept individual and team honors in the national championship police pistol match. The four-man team scored 1111 out of a possible 1200 points to defeat Portland by one point. New York City was third with 1104. The Detroit team, which won with 1112 last year, did not place.

R. S. Nowka, member of the Los Angeles team, won individual honors with 284 out of a possible 300 and his team mate, C. E. Ward, was runnerup with 275. Jack Lauthan, Oklahoma City, and George A. Marshall, Portland, Ore., tied for third with 274. The police matches were fired at 25 and 50 yards, rapid, slow and timed fire.

Dry Head Decries Paid Informers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—The use of paid informers or spies as aids to federal dry agents was disapproved yesterday by Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, prohibition director.

Although indicating no general order would be issued, as was done last week, prohibiting the employment of women as "blinds" or "decoys," Mr. Woodcock said he personally held the practice undesirable and thought it was on the decline.

The federal dry chief said his drive for economy in prohibition enforcement had resulted in a saving of $150,000 out of the bureau's $11,230,000 appropriation, an increase of about $2,000,000 over the previous year, which allowed for the employment of 500 new agents.

He said it was too early to determine whether the increase which enlarged the prohibition force by about one-third, had brought a proportionate increase in enforcement.

Mr. Woodcock said he intended to leave Sept. 9 to continue his tour of inspection in the South, visiting Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. He will then have visited every state of the Union since taking office a little more than a year ago.

WEST POINT OPENS NEW ATHLETIC YEAR

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 1—With the start of academic work the cadets at the United States Military Academy open a new athletic year today. Almost the entire student body will begin practice, either for varsity or plebe sports. More than 300 cadets will try for places on regular Army teams, with football attracting 169 and soccer, cross-country and polo the others. In addition, nearly 1000 cadets will engage in intramural sports, including football, lacrosse, swimming, lawn tennis, golf, fencing, soccer, cross-country running and basketball.

It is the policy of the academy that every cadet take part in some sport. Maj. Harold M. Rayner, master of the sword and senior instructor in military gymnastics and physical culture, is in charge of the intramural program. He will be assisted by 26 regular officers and 50 cadets who have had training on varsity squads. Twenty football teams will be organized to play a regular schedule apart from the varsity.

PICK-UPS

WILLIAM WRIGLEY JR., owner of the Chicago Cubs, has voiced his intentions of either selling or trading Hack Wilson at the end of the current season. The big outfielder, who was the leading home run hitter in the major leagues last season and who hit .360, has been a bitter disappointment this year. If he had hit as he did in 1930, no doubt the Cubs would be right up there with the Cardinals. The Cubs would pay a high price for Chuck Klein, but the Phillies do not want to sell.

Wes Ferrell is not only one of the leading right-handed pitchers in the game today, but also one of the leading hitters. Hardly a game goes by without his getting two or three hits. The ball travels when he connects, usually for extra bases. Perhaps he will follow in hte steps of Ruth, Sisler, O'Doul, Herman and Arlett, all of whom were once pitchers, but who went to the outfield where their hitting was more valuable.

Hughie Critz, New York Giant second baseman, has been sent home for remainder of the season. In his absence, Eddie Marshall will patrol the territory around second. Marshall is far better than the average substitute and would probably be a regular if it wasn't for his ability to step into any infield position and make good. That type of player is sometimes more valuable to a club than a regular.

Ben Chapman of the Yankees has stolen 53 bases, including Monday's games. This is the first time any player has reached that total since Sam Rice attained the mark of 62 in 1920. Chapman still has a chance to better Rice's performance.

"Muddy" Ruel will, no doubt, be pleased to join the Tigers, as he and "Buckey" Harris, present Detroit manager, played together with the Washington Senators for a number of years.

Marty McManus, whom the Red Sox took from the Tigers, will add punch to the Boston lineup. He is a hard hitter and covers much ground around third base.

MADE-TO-ORDER WEATHER NOW SERVES HOMES

Cooling Breezes From Seashore or Mountain Had at Turn of the Wrist

Controlling weather within your home is now possible regardless of atmospheric conditions outside. Your caller may say, "Why, Mrs. Brown, how clean the air is in your home!" And you reply, "Yes, we keep it constantly washed."

Air conditioning has been used chiefly by industrial concerns in the past, but there now appears an increasing demand for its application to the home. Though heating systems date back to an almost unknown origin, the humidifying of heated air is a comparatively new development. More recent still is the desire for systematic cooling of the home in hot weather, and this naturally has led to a need for dehumidifying or removing excess moisture from the air.

Various systems for controlling the atmosphere in the home are now on the market. These vary from small humidifiers that may be placed on a table, to larger systems located in the cellar and supplying the conditioned air to all parts of the house through ducts and wall registers.

Can Serve Dual Purpose

Many of these devices are most complete, containing their own heating section for winter, usually employing gas for fuel instead of coal or oil. Such a machine, for winter use, is shortly to appear, and will be connected so that in summer months it will merely take the place of the heating section, giving it a vacation until needed the following winter. The entire machine will be thermostatically controlled, and by the mere pressing of a button, will run without need of further attention unless an increase or decrease in heat, cold, or moisture is desired.

But the advent of summer air conditioning in the home has brought about the possibility of employing the old hot air heating system in the cellar, which used ducts and wall registers for delivering the heated air to the rooms in winter. With the installation of the cooling unit, these same ducts and registers can be used in summer for distributing the cooled and dehumidified air throughout the house. The only addition needed, will be ducts for drawing the used air from the rooms and returning it to the unit in the cellar for reconditioning.

In cleaning the air, some cooling systems draw it through filters. These may be either of the viscous cell type, coated with an oily fluid which prevents the passage of soot, smoke, dust or other impurities, or they may be of the dry air type, made of porous material. These may be cleaned with a vacuum cleaner or by being well shaken, and some machines are equipped with an attachment that regularly shakes its own dry air filters.

Washing the Air

Other systems employ the water spray method, as used in industrial installations, and wash the air. Care must be taken in spraying that too much moisture does not remain in the air, or else objects and persons within the rooms will become too moist and sticky. To prevent this the spray water should be cooled to a degree that will condense the excess moisture from the warm air drawn in. If it is then too cool for comfort, after it has left the spray chamber, a small thermostatically controlled heater will raise it to the proper temperature, but it will still remain properly dehumidified.

The proper cooling of the spray water requires refrigeration. At its present cost, it cannot be applied to home air conditioning units and still remain within the average owner's pocketbook. Experiments are now being carried on with the use of silica gel. This chemical compound is capable of absorbing the excess moisture from the air. Such a method is expected to be used in a unit to appear soon, and will be attachable to the air conditioner pictured above, making it an all-year-round system. In this unit, the dehumidifying and cooling of the air will operate separately, the latter being accomplished by drawing the air over coils through which cool water instead of brine, or other refrigerants, is circulated.

Thus one sees the home of tomorrow greatly improved in atmospheric conditions. Occupants will no longer need to journey to northern seashores or mountains for whiffs of summery breezes, or to southern resorts to evade the blasts of wintry chill. The home will be an all-year-round resort where its residents may enjoy clean fresh air, properly heated or cooled, humidified and circulated at all times.

Definition Sought Of Advertising

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—What is advertising? An answer in 25 words is sought by the Women's Advertising Club of Chicago which has announced the launching of a contest to get a definition of advertising which will give the true meaning.

"There is a need for the general public to have a definite idea of just what advertising is and how it functions," the announcement stated, "and it is precluded that merit and value will be foremost in the winning answer." The winner will be awarded a silver trophy.

Anyone in the country regardless of his occupation may enter the contest providing his answer is in the form of a definition and not more than 25 words long. Material for the contest should be sent to Miss Martha Delaplaine, Women's Advertising Club of Chicago, 1036 Washington Boulevard, Oak Park, Ill. The contest runs from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30.

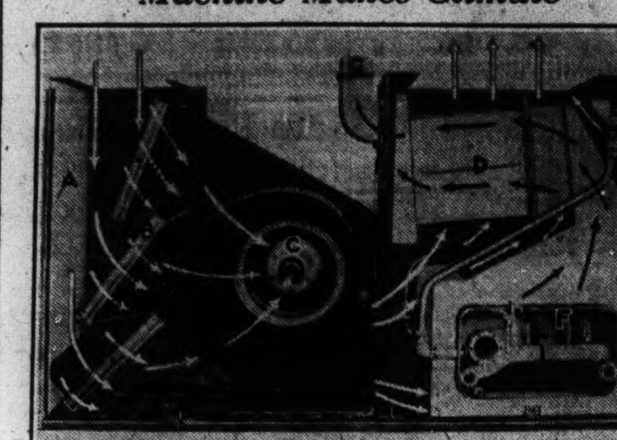
STATE PRESS-EDITORS MERGER SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 1—A plan to coördinate the state newspaper associations of the United States with the National Editorial Association was agreed upon here yesterday at the opening session of the Newspaper Managers' Association. A committee was appointed to draft and present the plan to the board of directors of the National Editorial Association, which meets at Chicago next Friday.

In his address to the opening session, Mr. Edward A. Bemis, Boulder, Colo., president of the Newspaper Managers' Association, cited America's participation in foreign affairs as an example of the need for taking care of matters at home first.

Machine Makes Climate



AIR CONDITIONING UNIT

Air From Rooms Enters at A, Passes Through Filters B to Blowers C, Is Circulated Through Heat Interchanger D, Passes Over Vaporizer E. From Here It Is Then Distributed to Rooms. Gas Burners F Heat Interchanger Sections and Black Arrows Show Course of Hot Gases Through Interchanger to Vent G to the Chimney.

Teachers Suggest Garden Schools

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Gardens should be used as schools for small children, says the National Union of Teachers. Freedom of movement, constant change of occupation, and access to the open air are indispensable for children under the age of eight, a statement declared. School buildings of the bungalow type, with movable walls, are recommended.

The atmosphere and methods of teaching young children differ so greatly from those for older pupils that separate school departments are desirable, the teachers believe.

Radio Tonight

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Bostonians, Will Dodge, director.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:25 Talk: T. James Gallagher.
6:30 Announcement; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Organ.
7:30 NBC, "The Corner Store."
7:45 Chocolateers.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; Jack Shilkret's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, National Dairy Virtuosos; Concert orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
9:00 NBC, "The 100th Man," sketch.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts; announcements; news.
11:30 NBC, Jack Denny's Mount Royal Orchestra.

WBZ AND WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Ranny Week's Serenade.
5:15 Scores; Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Evening Echoes.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 Organ.
6:00 Time; weather; sports review; temperature.
6:15 Gov. John Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Ginger Boys, male trio.
8:00 Armstrong Quakers; Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; concert orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor.
8:30 Home Circle.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Program: Alice Mock, soprano; chorus; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Turning Points in History," dramatic sketch.
10:00 Repertory Players of the Air.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, "Waves of Melody."
11:00 Time; weather; sport review.
11:15 La Petite Ensemble.
11:30 Bradford Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 The Dream Girl and her Melodists.
5:45 The Outdoor Club.
6:00 "Irish Cameos" with Edward Jardon.
6:15 Edna Wallace Hopper, talk.
6:30 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball scores; news; weather.
7:15 "Tarnoff Twins"; songs.
7:30 Necco String Ensemble; Edward Jardon.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor, Jacques Renard Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band; glee club; concertina.
8:30 "Famous Artists of the Air."
8:45 CBS, The Bon Bons, negro quartet.
9:00 CBS, Minute dramas; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Bristoleers; Polly Waters, soprano; Clyde Dengler, tenor; mixed octet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
10:15 CBS, The Round Towners; Irene Beasley, contralto.
10:30 CBS, Nit Wits.
11:00 "Country Club Happy Days."
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:30 Shore Gardens Orchestra.
12:00 Romanellis Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:15 p. m.—Nancy Lee program.
Eastport Maine program.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Elmer Middleton, baritone.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:00 Helen Thornton, blues singer.
7:15 "Etchings in Music."
7:45 "Songs We Love to Hear."
8:15 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, "Adventures in Words."
5:30 CBS, Rhythm Kings, orchestra.
6:00 CBS, National Security League.
6:15 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash, comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Voice and piano.
7:30 Crosby Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Voice and piano.
8:30 CBS, Red Goose Adventures.
9:00 Mickey Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Eddie Welch's Orchestra.
10:30 Time; news: "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Bing Crosby.
11:15 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:30 p. m.—Doubleheader: Braves - New York, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studiod and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

HOOVER REPORTED TO ADMIT CHANCE OF FEDERAL DOLE

(Continued from Page 1)

edly pronounced against a tax increase and against Treasury funds for relief purposes. He had held that tax revision was unnecessary to meet the deficit and that the states and communities must bear the burden of relieving unemployment distress.

Both policies have come in for severe criticism, even in conservative Republican quarters. Since the return last week of Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, word has gone about the capital that he now favored a tax increase. That there was more than a rumor to this story is indicated by the latest information that the President is open-minded on the subject.

Dual Influence Seen

Unquestionably, the political situation had considerable to do with this latest view. Republican leaders from many sections of the country have been bringing gloomy reports to Washington the past month. But, while politics undoubtedly played a part, the real controlling factor is economics, both at home and abroad.

The President is known to hold the view that the American economic situation is dominated by European conditions. With Europe in financial and industrial distress, her purchases from this country cut by hundreds of millions, the reaction on the United States is naturally direct and far-reaching.

Until Europe recovers its economic and financial equilibrium there can be no hope for substantial and lasting business improvement in the United States. The President is confident that Europe is now on the way to stability, that England and Germany have come through their crises successfully and that while improvement may be slow, that it will be steady.

In the United States, too, there are certain indications of improvement. The President does not by any means consider these as solving the problem of unemployment this winter. These signs rest chiefly on seasonal factors, it is pointed out. But still in certain lines there are advances over last year, such as in the boot and shoe industry and in textiles. This is an encouraging note and a helpful one.

Taxation revision will not be demanded until later in the year. By that time the President will know what the budget demand will amount to, what has been the outcome of the drive for local relief funds, have more definite information about the economic situation, and the extent of unemployment. With this information he will decide the question as to whether taxes should be increased.

Trying to Make Ends Meet

The Administration is making an earnest and determined effort to effect budget economies, but it faces difficult and trying circumstances. The widespread business depression has necessitated a vast increase in public construction, which will entail an added outlay of $500,000,000.

Soldier bonus loans have added hundreds of millions more, and it is estimated that the coming fiscal year will require an additional $300,000,000 to meet this demand. Should a federal employment relief grant become necessary that may well run into $100,000,000.

So far the Government has borrowed $1,600,000,000 in long-term bonds. The first issue of $800,000,000 in June was to cover the deficit. The second issue of $800,000,000, announced yesterday by Mr. Mellon, is to cover soldier bonus loan costs.

Up to now the Federal Government has been carrying on largely on the basis of the huge surpluses of the past several years. It may now become necessary for the Government to reorganize its taxation system and initiate one adjusted to lean instead of fat years.

Whether the time has come for such a change is still awaiting decision by the President. Washington interprets this as meaning that both a revision increase and federal unemployment relief appropriations are in the offing.

Owen D. Young to Head Work of Local Aid Agents

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Mr. Walter S. Gifford, director of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, today announced the personnel of a committee to be concerned with gathering public and private relief funds. The committee, to be known as the Committee on Mobilization of Relief Resources, will be headed by Mr. Owen D. Young.

Mr. Young's committee, Mr. Gifford said, will coöperate with state committees organized for the same purpose. Such committees are already active in many states and it will be urged that all other states where it appears that the unemployment problem will be acute this winter, organize such committees in the near future.

The national committee, announced today, will also coöperate with the American Association of Public Welfare officials and the Association of Community Chests and Councils and other national organizations concerned with securing of adequate relief funds this winter, Mr. Gifford said.

Mr. Frank Bane, Commissioner of Public Welfare of Virginia, yesterday accepted the position of executive director of the American Association of Public Welfare Officials, which will coöperate with the President's organization. Mr. Gifford announced that Mr. Bane would serve throughout the emergency. He is expected to establish headquarters here this week. Under him will be four field men to direct relief work in the major geographical divisions of the country. While closely coöperating with the federal organization, the activities of the association of welfare officials will be independent.

The following were announced today as members of Mr. Young's committee: Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman; Mr. James F. Bell, Minneapolis; Mr. Charles Clairborne, New Orleans; Mr. Pierre du Pont, Wilmington; Mr. Fred Fisher, Detroit; Mr. Carl Gray, Omaha; Mr. H. C. Knight, New Haven; Mr. H. E. Lloyd, Philadelphia; Mr. J. F. Lucey, Dallas; Mr. Conrad Mann, Kansas City; Mr. Samuel Mather, Cleveland; Mr. William Cooper Procter, Cincinnati; Mr. Henry M. Robinson, Los Angeles; Mr. Edward L. Ryerson Jr., Chicago; Mr. Myron C. Taylor, New York; Mr. Walter Teagle, New York; Mr. Oscar Wells, Birmingham; Mr. William Allen White, Emporia, Kan.; Mr. Matthew Woll, Washington.

In announcing this committee, Mr. Gifford again emphasized that this is not a national campaign for a national fund, but is a nation-wide movement in support of local efforts to meet local needs.

Two more committees to take charge of the administration of relief funds and the activities looking toward distributing and increasing employment will be appointed later, it was said today.

Chicago Opens Huge Relief Dining Room

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—Relief of the homeless and hungry in Chicago in the general emergency movement was begun when a building capable of feeding 1000 men a day was opened in the Negro section on the south side.

Near-by buildings are in sight for housing 500 men at least, and more will be acquired as needed. The initial structure will also take care of 100 to 150 men. The plan is to center such accommodations.

This is the first work to be opened in the fall and winter operations of the Governor's Emergency Commission, which is supplying the funds. However, business firms on the south side are contributing liberally with supplies, so that meals will not represent a total cash cost.

Responsibility for carrying on this feeding and housing has been turned over to the Urban League, a Negro welfare organization started some 20 years ago when a great influx of southern Negroes brought the problem of adapting these rural emigrants to city and industrial life.

In reporting on the progress thus made Mr. James Mullenbach, one of Chicago's civic leaders, who has been active in getting this relief work into shape, commented that it was not a segregated undertaking. Whites will be fed and lodged just as they come, he said. The food station is at 3140 Indiana Avenue.

More Negroes are in distress now than last winter when extensive relief operations were carried on throughout the near South Side. There is more need now, and less local ability in the district to meet it.

According to the Rev. J. A. Winters, chairman of the South Side Relief Council, a coalition of fraternal, professional, religious and business organizations, there are 3000 families in immediate need of relief. This figure does not take into account the detached men, who have not been enumerated.

Bank failures have tied up and possibly wiped out the savings of many who were thrifty and in a position last year to help others or to contribute to relief funds. Numbers of those with bank accounts are now themselves candidates for charity.

The Negro section has also been hit harder by unemployment than other localities, according to A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Urban League, because, he says, when the average employer starts laying off help, he lays off Negroes first.

Many white housewives, likewise faced with the necessity of economy, are dispensing with Negro servants and washwomen. While Negroes form only 4 per cent of the city's population, they have 16 per cent of the city's unemployment, according to a municipal survey.

BOSTON-WORCESTER HIGHWAY DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 1—Opposition to the building of the proposed Boston-Worcester highway in the Chiltern Hundreds section was voiced last night at the meeting of 50 residents in the home of Dr. Walter Lancaster. The meeting was held to consider the report of the Wellesley Planning Board which was made public last Friday and which proposes four routes for the new highway, one of which, Route A, would run through this section of the town.

A committee of five was selected to consult with the Planning Board as to why Route A was to run through Chiltern Hundreds, and this committee will also interview the State Department of Public Works. Members of this committee are Mr. William Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard, chairman; Col. Eben Putnam, national historian of the American Legion; Prof. Edward L. Bowles of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Mr. W. Taylor and Mr. Bradley H. Patterson. They will hold another meeting on Friday night at the home of Professor Bowles.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-card, $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; sample box sent on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-19, Fitchburg, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 130 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR LEASE

BUSINESS BUILDING excellently located, suitable for tire, oil and gas station, or altered for any type business; 58x100 feet, corner, 2 stories; lease available December 1. Box H-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 405 National Fidelity Life Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADY of refinment in each principal city to represent high-class Fifth Avenue hotel; should have wide social and business acquaintance; work does not call for sale of merchandise but is rather that of making contacts and need not necessarily interfere with other activities; no investment other than whole or part time and good commissions will be paid on results produced. Kindly write qualifications to manager. Box B-60, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; cash commissions daily; pleasant, dignified, profitable work. JANALENE INC., Dept. 33-S, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House in the Pines
16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD. Est. 1905. For rest or experienced care: harmonious, helpful home atmosphere. State license. Tel. Catonsville 333. Virginia Threadgill.

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

START IN BUSINESS FOR YOURSELF
NO CAPITAL REQUIRED
Representative women to sell our beautiful line of high-grade first-quality hosiery at absolute wholesale prices; we pay you a substantial profit; $25 to $100 credit allowed when you are accepted; two character references required. LENOX HOSIERY COMPANY, 366 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ESTATE OR TRUST EXECUTIVE
Years of experience and training in securities, real estate, sales and management public accounting, taxes, office management; formerly manager under trustees of large Chicago estate; now employed; locate anywhere. B-34, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:
BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 5-2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0178
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2099
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Building Tel. Victor 3703
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2006
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9395
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOUNTANTS

EXPERIENCED public utilities accountant, auditor and office manager seeks permanent connection. H. W., Box 369, Haddon Heights, New Jersey.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS—1 to 3 large furnished and unfurnished rooms; refrigeration, $35 up, in Back Bay, Brookline and Brighton. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ken. 1839.

APARTMENTS overlooking Art Museum, $40 up. Office, 454 Huntington Ave., Boston.

Back Bay Apartments
1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3212

Cambridge
WHITEFIELD HALL
19 Garden Street
Convenient to Harvard Square, Colleges and Christian Science Church. Fireproof construction, automatic elevators, refrigeration, incinerators, fireplaces, etc. Desk service, also maid service if desired. 1 to 6 rooms—1 and 2 baths.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
ATTRACTIVE CAFE
Intelligent, considerate service assured
Also Concord and Lexington Halls
THOMAS BURDETT, Mgr. Uni. 2263 or 3984

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—4- 5- and 6-room apartments including sun parlors, all modern improvements, rent reasonable. Inquire 150 No Munn Ave.

FREEPORT, Hampstead, Port Washington, L. I.—Modern apartments, heat, hot water, janitor service; centrally located within walking distance of station; rents very reasonable. Write owner, T. K. SCHMIDT, 208 Horton Highway, Mineola, L. I., or call Garden City 2929.

N. Y. C., Hudson View Gardens—High type woman or couple to share beautiful, exclusive garden apartment; every convenience, near Christian Science church, reasonable rental; references. Write OWNER, Suite 706, 489 Fifth Ave.

PHILADELPHIA, 3421 Race St.—Attractive, complete housekeeping apartment, unfurnished; cheerful, homelike; desirable neighborhood; convenient to center of city.
Bus.: shrdluaomfwypaomfwaoshrdluaouacaoa

YE PAUL REVERE
SOMERVILLE, MASS.
391 Broadway, Winter Hill
Apartments now available; modern in every detail; splendid environment; specially well serviced; reasonable rentals. Apply to Supt. on premises or J. A. and F. A. WALKER. Tel. Somerset 0751-M or Mystic 0048.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

"BROADLAWN FOR CHILDREN" takes its appellation from its broad lawns and large playgrounds; its aim is to give a homelike atmosphere; educational advantages in home; public school opposite; terms reasonable. 295 Central Ave., Lawrence, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Cedarhurst 6035.

COUNTRY BOARD

DODGE INN—A delightful, homelike place in the Shawangunk Mountains; good food well cooked, daintily served; comfortable beds; pine grove; fishing, bathing near-by lakes; bus from New York, Route 17; $19 to $21 per week, $7 for week-end; come, rest and study; 11th season. Box 1 MRS. E. E. AVERY, Rock Hill, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHARLES C. ALFORD
25 Church St., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7-6935

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-6262. N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU Inc.
105 W. 40th St. New York City PENna. 5329
Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only, 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

WALNUT bedstead, 3 walnut bookcases, mahogany muffin stand, small parlor set, four-fold screen, lamp, dishes, etc.; excellent condition. Tel. Kenmore 2473 (Boston).

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

GARAGES

Wm. Hubert, Prop. LAfayette 3-9700
ROYALTON GARAGE
First Class Service
1336 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn Nr. New York Ave.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

KITCHEN assistant wanted in suburban school for 8 children; good home, small salary. "BROADLAWN FOR CHILDREN," 295 Central Ave., Lawrence, L. I. Tel. Cedarhurst 6035.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 785 Princeton, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

LAUNDRESSES

A FIRST-CLASS (colored) laundress desires family washing to take home, references. Call Ken. 9375 (Boston).

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed: 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO. N. Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907, Uni. 3798-W.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, Salmon Tower, 11 W. 42nd St.—Practitioner's office, part time; light, comfortable. Call after 2 p. m. Room 1961.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

N. Y. C. and suburbs—Painting, paperhanging, decorating; reasonable estimates; expert FLEXWOOD application. SWENSON, 530 Audubon Ave., Wash. Heights 7-7415.

PAYING GUESTS

ROSE LODGE and TEA GARDEN IN THE BERKSHIRES Copake Falls, N. Y. Ideal for Fall vacations, 100 miles from N. Y. C on Route #22; also New York Central 10 minutes from station; all conveniences. Tel. Copake 31-2-1.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Out-of-door dining room; sleeping porches. Tennis, bathing, etc.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

THE GLADE
A modern home for rest and study, open all year; particulars sent on request. P. O. address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

PIANOS

Mathushek—"Known for Tone"
One of the world's famous Pianos. Our Early American Spinet-Grands will interest lovers of the beautiful. Bargains in Used Grands and Uprights. We rent Small
MATHUSHEK—14 East 39 St., New York
(Near Fifth Avenue)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: The school term will begin on Thursday, September 10, 1931. Principals and Directors are required to report for duty on Tuesday, September 8, 1931. Teachers and members of the supervising staff, OTHER THAN PRINCIPALS AND DIRECTORS, are required to report for duty on Wednesday, September 9, 1931.

Examinations for admission to the Latin and day high schools will be held as follows:—

LATIN SCHOOLS: (For admission to the Six-Year Course): On Wednesday, September 9, at 9 o'clock A. M. Boys will be examined at the Public Latin School-house, on Avenue Louis Pasteur; girls, at the Girls' Latin School-house, on Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue.

Candidates are required to pass an examination equivalent to that required for admission to the seventh grade of the elementary schools. The subjects of the examination will be English (including Reading, Literature and Spelling); Arithmetic; Geography; and History and Civics.

For admission to the four-year course: Candidates for admission to the four-year course in the Public Latin or Girls' Latin schools, will be examined on Wednesday, September 9, at the place, and in the subjects indicated under High Schools, below.

HIGH SCHOOL: Examinations for admission to the high schools and to the four-year courses in the Latin schools will be held on Wednesday, September 9, 1931.

Boys and girls will be examined at The Teachers College of the City of Boston, on Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue. The subjects of examination will be: English Language including Reading, Writing and Spelling, Grammar and Composition; History and Civil Government of the United States; Geography; and Arithmetic.

—ALSO—

Examinations of women candidates for industrial certificates will be held in The Teachers College of the City of Boston, Huntington Avenue, near the Fenway, as follows:

Wednesday, September 9, 1931, for certificate XXX. Day and Evening Industrial Schools, beginning promptly at 9 o'clock A. M.: For women only.

For information in regard to the above-listed examinations apply to the Board of Examiners, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.

PHILIP J. BOND,
Acting Chief Examiner.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—To settle estate, 7 lots with 10-room camp cottage, on shore of most desirable residence lake, 20 miles from Portland, Me. Apply to E. A. CHAPLIN, Sebago Lake, Maine, or E. B. LIBBY, 95 Yale St., Bridgeport, Conn.

RESORTS

The Eddy Farm
Spend beautiful September in country. Golf, boating, bathing, tennis, dancing. Accommodate 225. Select clientele. Booklet Special Sept. rates. Phone 218.
M. PATTERSON, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY—Will board young student or business person for winter or longer, private family. MRS. P. S. BAPTISTE, 145 West 105th St. Tel. Academy 2-8113.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tourists' refined, quiet home; garage; central. 1314 Rhode Island Ave. N. W. Tel. Decatur 0278. Cut ad out.

ROOMS TO LET

A SUMMER RESIDENCE, $10-$30 Weekly
New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortable, well furnished, light, airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, roof garden, garage, beautiful view New York Harbor; four minutes Wall St.; homelike meals. Transients, $3 per day, upward
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont & Hicks Sts., Bklyn. Main 4-5500

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes $7.00 up.
504 W. 112th St., N. Y. C. University 4-8763

BOSTON, near Public Library—Delightful room; highest references; low rental to right person. Tel. Com. 1848 8-9 a. m., 5-6 p. m.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive sunny room next to bath, porch and small dining room; can accommodate 2 at $5 apiece; real home; references required. Aspinwall 4387.

NEW YORK CITY, West 58th—Business person; large outside room, 2 closets; near park; private home. Tel. Circle 7-1015.

NEW YORK CITY, Downtown lodgings 151 East 44th—Single, double, suites; housekeeping privileges; business people; $7 up. Vanderbilt 3-2818 mornings.

N. Y. C., 1350 Madison Ave. (96th)—Airy, newly decorated room, all conveniences; double $12, single $11. MOFFETT. Kichen privileges.

N. Y. C., 66 W. 94th—Private residence; attractive, large room; running water; home comforts; near church; reasonable. Riverside 9-6562.

N. Y. C., 533 W. 112th (6A)—Two finely furnished outside medium; running water; quiet home atmosphere; private family; reasonable.

PHILADELPHIA, 4629 Spruce Street—Rooms, hotel service, breakast optional, private bath, running water, $1 a day up. Alleghany 3141.

PHILADELPHIA, 3421 Race Street—Desirable large room and bath, unfurnished; quiet neighborhood; convenient to center of city.

PLYMOUTH, MASS.—Rooms for tourists, twin beds, double, private house. Tel. 1186-W. MRS. R. C. DAVIES, 8 Stephens St.

TORONTO, CAN.—Tourist and exhibition visitors comfortably accommodated; free parking. Apply MRS. BELL, 56 St. George St. Kl. 0452.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES—Turn your spare hours into dollars, earn liberal commissions selling charming, novel variety of aprons. DAINTY-MAID, 307 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, long experience, best references, wishes position, city, country. ARTHUR, 215 East 87th, N. Y. C. Rhinelander 4-7923.

POSITION as chauffeur with private family; am also an experienced painter and color mixer. 200 Lewis St., Bridgeport, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE, refined lady willing to serve wherever needed; experienced office work, housekeeping; drives car. MRS. EMMA MARTIN, Box 61, Dewittville, New York.

YOUNG German woman wishes position; household experience; available immediately; go anywhere. Write Box S-39, Room 1604, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—Perfect spot for recreation and study. Horseback riding, swimming, etc., on premises. Beautiful walks. 700-feet altitude. Good food. Large comfortable rooms; $25 a week per person 2 in a room or $35 per week single room. Asbury Farm (accommodates 40 persons). Address Route 1, Box 202, Saugerties, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD
(Continued)

SCOTTS' West Thornton, N. H., White Mountains—Home cooking, conveniences, bathing, fishing; open all year; $16-$18 weekly.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 640 West End Ave. (91st) —3 rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; attractively furnished; one block subway, buses. Schuyler 4-5043 mornings until 11.

WANTED

WANTED — Royal or Underwood secondhand portable typewriter in good condition. N-98, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

United States

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM

Ford
1930 FORD TOWN SEDAN
Small Mileage—Real Buy, $375.00
1930 FORD CABRIOLET
A-1 Condition, $450.00
Needham Sales, Inc., 'Phone 1610

CANADA

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

E. G. ROGERS
Dry Goods
1109 MAIN E. THE DELTA
Finest quality merchandise at honest values makes shopping at Rogers' decidedly worth while.
Phone Garfield 1948

Dependable Home Furnishing Services
Interior Decoration Re-upholstering Wall Paper Slip Covers
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Free Estimates Gladly Given
G. W. Robinson Co. Ltd.
JAMES ST. S. Reg. 4400

Liberty WOMEN'S WEAR LIMITED
For the Women who know and want the best,
129 KING ST. EAST
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Hats and Hosiery

LUGGAGE and GIFTS
HAMILTON LEATHER GOODS CO. Ltd.
"Canada's Largest Leather Goods Store"
Opp. Post Office

TEACHER of PIANO
MILDRED H. KENT, A. T. C. M.
Studio: 84 Grant Ave. Phone B. 9546
Lessons given at pupil's home if desired

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Estab. in 63 73 KING STREET EAST

A. G. BAIN & CO.
81 KING STREET, EAST
Direct importers of Peek Frean's dainty biscuits in small, medium and large tins, and in packages. Huntley and Palmer's Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Rusks and other fancy lines. Jacob's Cream Crackers and Wave Crest Biscuits.

Importers of British Woollens and Haberdashery
CLOTHES SHOP
FASHION-CRAFT
EDWIN E. BELL, Ltd.
51-53 KING STREET, EAST

A. PARKER & SON
Cleaners and Dyers
184 KING STREET EAST
Phone Baker 4615 *Service Our Motto*

"The Loaf Supreme"
Made only by
JACKSON'S BREAD, Ltd.
46 LEEMING STREET
Phone Garfield 3652

For Milk, Cream, Butter Guernsey Milk and Ice Cream
Phone R8600
THE PURE MILK CO.

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Regent 478—A driver will call

PROSPECT DAIRY, Ltd.
For fine quality and flavour try our Pasteurized-in-the-Bottle Milk also Fresh Butter, Cream and Buttermilk
F. A. JONES, Prop.
241 Prospect Street Phone Gar. 5695

DEPENDABLE PAPER BOXES
CHAS. REID & CO.
16-18 STEVEN STREET

The Ferrey Coal Co. Ltd.
Lattimer & Lehigh Coal
"Hamilton By-Product Coke"
Regent 1475 Cannon & Ferguson Ave.

Shoes Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS" SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

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COAL—COKE
Wm. Woollatt & Sons
Limited
[illegible] Phone Met. [illegible]

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Buy your Fur Coat now, and have it custom made. Rose Marie Muskrat, Taupe Muskrat, and French Seal (dyed and clipped hare).........$109

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For men who want the best at moderate prices.
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(Continued)

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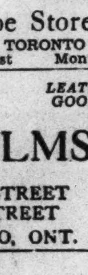

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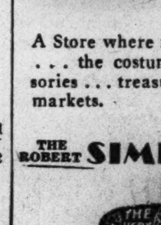

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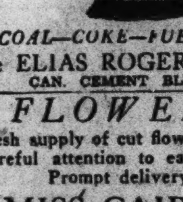

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Inspection welcomed.

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Write for art tariff. S. M. HORSPOOL

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BOURNEMOUTH, Tower House, West Cliff Gardens—Pension & private rooms; south aspect; sea views; bedroom gas fires, billiards; write tariff. Props. MR. & MRS. C. S. LAW.

BOURNEMOUTH, Crag Hall Pension—Finest position; terms inclusive. Illustrated tariff from EGERTON HINE, Proprietor. Cable: "Cragged," Bournemouth. Phone No. 269.

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DEVON, "Queens Court," Ilfracombe—Board residence; delightfully situated opposite sea front & near church; moderate prices; excellent cuisine.

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HANTS., Knellwood House, Farnborough—First-class private hotel in beautiful grounds, near Aldershot. Apply MISS ST. JOHN or manageress.

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First class accommodation.
Accommodation for 25 Cars.
Open all year round.
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LEAMINGTON SPA, Barton House, Private Hotel, 40 Binswood Ave.—Situated in best part of town; terms moderate.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom.
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LONDON, Kensington Gardens & Hyde Park walking distance—Select Private Hotel; delightfully spacious park-like grounds adjoining; tennis; well-kept house, good table; from 35/- bed & breakfast; hot baths & lighting without extra charge. Notting Hill Gate & Paddington stations; buses 15, 52, etc. 19 Stanley Crescent, W. 11. Park 2097.

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LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W. 2.—Good table, every comfort, bridge; constant hot water; single from 45/-, double 4 gns. Resident proprietors.

LONDON, LURGAN HOTEL, 113-115 Cromwell Rd., South Kensington, S. W. 7—En pension 3 guineas weekly; bed and breakfast, 7s. 6d. Write for tariff.

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24 bedrooms, hot & cold running water.
The only hotel on the sea front.

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PERFECTLY situated, well furnished hotel, 5 minutes' walk from Christian Science church and Kensington Gardens, accessible to all parts; hot and cold running water and gas fires in bedrooms, central heating, excellent and liberal table. 12/- per day; 3 to 5 gns. per week.
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Park 2475

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Promenade, garage 30 cars, three tennis courts; ideally situated. Telegrams "Marine." Tel. 4141.

SOUTHPORT, Dunvowan Private Hotel—Gas & electric fires in bedrooms; readers of this paper welcome. Tariff PROUDFOOT. Tel. 2737

SOUTHPORT, Normanhurst, 15 Lord St. West—Highly recommended; near Christian Science church; central position; every comfort, gas fires. Telephone 848711.

SOUTHPORT, Talbot Hotel—Central heating, gas fires; highly recommended for quiet, restful holiday; near Christian Science churches. Telephone 300011.

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SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; very central; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone 3853.

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Giverny (Eure); beautiful situation; large park, 2 tennis courts; electricity, hot, cold running water, central heating; excellent cooking; moderate prices.

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HOTEL HOERITZSCH
moderate prices, modern conveniences

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Quiet, comfortable house; pleasant rooms.

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Good middle-class hotel in centre of city

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Best House Coal, Anthracite, Triplex Fuel, Domestic Coke
Deliveries any part of Wirral.
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Canterbury Lamb a Speciality

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THE LATEST IN HATS, CAPS, TIES, COLLARS, SHIRTS, SOCKS, Etc.
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HAMBLIN & SONS Ltd.
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Representative calls for orders.
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

'Pepper Tree'

(Schinus Molle)

Where: Native of South America; planted occasionally elsewhere as an ornamental tree.

Distinguishing features: A relatively small tree; leaves closely resemble those of the sumac, but are also thin and willowlike and filled with a volatile oil. Berries are small and red, with a bony kernel containing resin, which gives it a hot flavor. Flowers hang in slender green tassels, somewhat like those of the narrow-leafed willows.

A native of South America, the "Pepper Tree" was introduced into California several years ago and became very popular as a shade tree, but it was soon found that it was a host for a vast army of scale insects that were very destructive to orange orchards. Consequently they were cut down in the orange-growing districts, and further planting has been discouraged.

"Pepper Tree" is a misnomer, for the tree is in no way related to the true pepper family. It is planted rather extensively in southern European countries.

After a rainstorm one can always tell a "Pepper Tree" by the aroma given out through large cells or cysts in the leaves, where the volatile oil is stored. If placed in water the leaves dance and twist about acting much as a Mexican jumping bean. This is caused by the escape of oil.

In Lighter Vein

Without Exertion

Mrs. Maggs had invited her neighbor to see the new decorations. The house had been repainted and, after examining the living rooms, they went into the bedroom.

"My!" said Mrs. Daggs, admiringly. "Isn't it pretty? But what are the lovely pictures painted on the ceiling for?"

"For my 'usband," explained Mrs. Maggs. "'E likes to 'ave something to look at on Sundays."—*Pearson's.*

Defined

A farmer, being elected to the school board, visited the village school and tested the intelligence of the class by the question:

"Now, boys, can any of you tell me what 'nothing' is?"

After a moment's silence a small boy in the back of the room rose. "It's what you gave me the other day for holding yer horse."

Vacation Dirge

Little bankroll, ere we part,
Let me hug you to my heart.
All the year I've clung to you,
I've been faithful, you've been true,

Little bankroll, in a day
You and I will start away
To a gay and festive spot—
I'll come home, but you will not.
—*Capper's.*

Sense of Humor

"A sense of humor is an important thing in the home."

"Yes, you've got to know which of your children's bright sayings will sell and which won't."

Wall Street Note

"The mercury was down to 40 this morning."

"Is that a fact? I'd advise you to take your losses and sell it."

Oh-Oh!

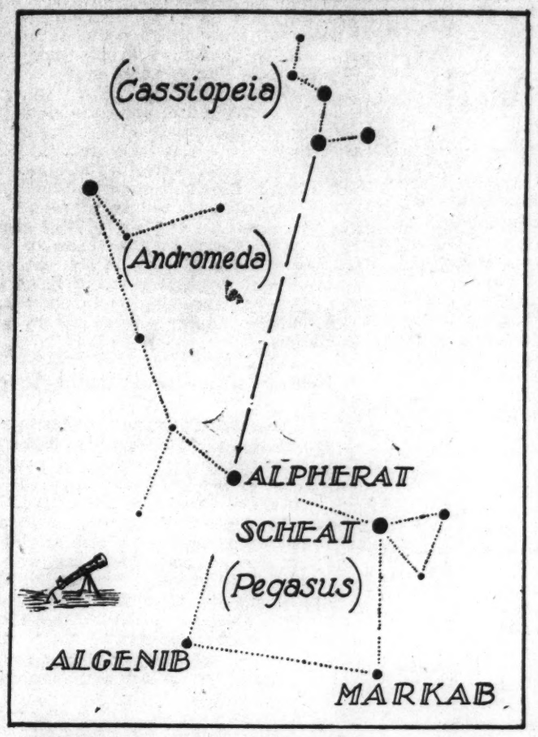
Anxious Mother: "And is my boy really trying?"

Teacher: "Very."

A Quotation for Today

THOSE who live on the mountains have a longer day than those who live in the valley. Sometimes all we need to brighten our day is to rise a little higher.
—EVERYDAY HAPPINESS.

Pointing to the Stars



The Constellation of Cassiopeia Points the Way to Two Other Groups of Stars. The Names of the Constellations Are Shown in Parentheses.

THE ancients called the constellation Pegasus (*Peg'-a-sus, e* as in get, *a* as in account, *u* as in circus) the winged horse. But some modern astronomers have remarked that the four stars which compose the "square of Pegasus" remind them more of a barn than of a flying quadruped. Nevertheless, it forms one of the most interesting constellations during the fall months. The "square" varies in shape. Rising and setting, it resembles a diamond. It assumes its square appearance only when it is high in the southern sky.

The area within the square is considered an unusually barren region, as far as bright stars are concerned. But though the square appears empty, there are actually many stars within it. The farther south one travels, the more stars may be counted. About 30 can be observed in Canada, while in the central and southern parts of the United States about 100 are visible.

The square which forms the major portion of Pegasus can be located by reference to the well-known constellation of Cassiopeia (*Kas-i-o-pe'-ya,* first *a* and the *i* short, *o* as in obey, *e* as in key, second *a* as in sofa), which spreads its "W" formation across the northern heavens on the opposite side of the North Star from the Big Dipper. A line drawn through the third and fourth stars in Cassiopeia and extended will touch Alpherat (*Al-fe'-rat,* each *a* short, *e* long), one of the four stars in the square. Alpherat, however, is a part of the constellation of Andromeda (*An-drom'-e-da,* first *a* and the *o* short, *e* as in descend, second *a* as in sofa). Thus the line from Cassiopeia is the key to the placing of two constellations.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Missing Letter Puzzle:
WaDer, waFer, waGer, waTer, waVer.

What They Say

Obedience

"Obedience to law is what makes government, not the names by which government is designated."—*Federal Judge Richard J. Hopkins of Kansas.*

Good Times

"Hard times are good times in which to get ready for better times."—*Kathleen Norris, writer.*

Face Them

"You cannot remove difficulties without facing them."—*David Lloyd George.*

The Adventures of Waddles

THE MARSH'S WEALTH OF REEDS AND RICE MAKE IT, TO ME, A PARADISE.
BILL HERON'S VIEWS AGREE WITH MINE. HE, TOO, COMES HERE TO PLAY AND DINE.
THE MUSKRAT, MARSH HEN AND HOP-TOAD DECLARE THIS PLACE THEIR FIXED ABODE.
THE MARSH, THEN, SO THESE FRIENDS REPORT, IS THEIR MOST POPULAR RESORT.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Compassion

Harrisburg, Penna.

A MOTHER woodcock flagged a freight train on the W. and C. division of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, near Coatesville, recently and saved her three babies, according to a report made to the Game Commission. The engineer, John Stapleton was rounding a curve near Hibernia when he noticed something fluttering on the ties between the rails and on closer examination he saw it was a mother woodcock trying to get her chicks out of the way.

The engineer, a lover of birds, quickly applied the brakes and came to a stop a short distance from the parent bird and her peeps. Engineer Stapleton signaled for the members of the crew. They responded and the tiny woodcocks were caught and released on the outer side of the rails and the mother bird took her brood off into the brush.

The young woodcocks were so small they could not get up over the rails. They must have gotten on the tracks at a point where the rails were partially covered.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Beatific (Miss M. O.)—Defined as "having the power to make or complete blissful enjoyment"; derived from the Latin *beatus,* "happy," and *facere,* "to make." Pronounced *be-a-tif'-ik,* with secondary stress on first syllable; *e* long, *a* as in sofa, each *i* short.

Generic ("Desk") — Pronounced *je-ner'-ik* (not *jeh*), with first *e* as in descend, second as in neck, *i* as in it. Comes from Latin *genus,* "race," which word we use to designate a category ranking between "family" and "species." (As illustrated in this column Dec. 26, 1929 horses, donkeys, zebras, etc., are "species" in the "genus" Equus which in turn is a branch of the animal "family.") "Generic" is applied to things having the rank of a genus, as, "man is a generic term comprising all men"; it is also used opposed to "specific" in the sense of "dealing with natural groups rather than individuals."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Children's Corner

George the Gander Helps at the Zoo

(A True Story)

"HONK, honk!" said George, the gander. "Honk, honk!" Not just once did he honk, or even twice, but over and over again, until the family who owned him grew so tired of the sound that they decided something would have to be done about it.

"Let's give him away," said Farmer Jones.

"Honk, honk!" said George protestingly.

"Who would want him?" said Farmer Jones's wife. "He honks all the time."

"Honk, honk," said George again, stretching his long neck to get in on the conversation.

Farmer Jones looked thoughtful. "I suppose you're right." Together they looked down at George, wondering what to do about him. And George, feeling very important because he was getting so much attention all of a sudden, honked louder than ever.

"That settles it," said the farmer. "We'll have to give him away." So they thought and they thought and finally he said, "I have it!"

"What?" said his wife eagerly.

"We'll present George to the zoo."

So they did. And the keeper at the zoo was glad to get him. They had a turkey gobbler, he said, and a couple of cranes and some white chickens, but no gander.

"But there's one thing I ought to tell you," said the farmer. "George has a very annoying habit. He honks practically all the time. Like this." And he made a very funny noise in his throat that sounded for all the world like George himself.

But the keeper only laughed. "I don't mind that," he said, "and the children who come to see the animals will like it."

And he was right. George remained at the zoo, in the house with the cranes and the turkey gobbler and the white chickens. They had a screened-in pen where George spent most of his time and it was here that the children found him. They would talk to him from their side of the fence and George would honk back at them in his friendliest manner and he soon became a very popular fellow.

Then one day the keeper made a discovery that pleased him very much. It seems that no visitors were allowed at the zoo after 5 o'clock. Of course the entrance to the park was still open, so sometimes people wandered in after hours, expecting to see the animals. And the keeper was not always there to tell them that the visiting hours were over.

One night, after 5 o'clock, the keeper, who was doing some work in the monkey house, heard George honking loudly. He went out to the pen to see what was the matter and found George scolding a late visitor who had wandered in after hours to see the animals.

"Honk, honk!" said George, ruffling his neck feathers. "Honk, honk!"

The keeper laughed and told the visitor that George was scolding him for entering the zoo after hours. And after the visitor had gone, the keeper turned to George.

"Good boy, George," he said. "You're better than a watch dog. I'm certainly glad you knew enough to honk."

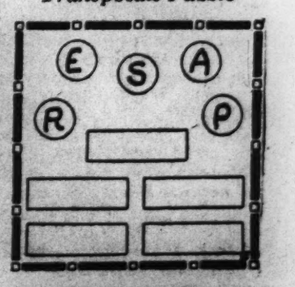
"Honk, honk!" said George politely. "Honk, honk." It was just as

"Who Would Want Him?" Said Farmer Jones's Wife.

if he were saying, as he waddled around the pen with his bill in the air, "Oh, that's all right. Don't mention it."

So it turned out that George's honk became useful after all and everybody was satisfied, especially George, who liked his job as night watchman and got in as many honks as possible before bedtime.

Transposals Puzzle



The five letters shown are to be used in making five words, each time using all the letters.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Gandhi Goes

MAHATMA GANDHI'S latest move—one fraught with as vast potentialities as any he ever made—has caught the imagination of the world more perhaps because of its manner than its meaning.

Even those who do not know why the Hindu leader is going to London know that his baggage consists of an extra loin cloth, a shawl and two goats. The fact that his going may mean the difference between success and failure for the second Round-Table Conference in its efforts to formulate a workable constitution for India is probably not so widely known. This, of course, is not Gandhi's fault. It is the fault of the human mind's tendency to interest itself in the spectacular.

Nor does the cause of Indian home rule suffer, necessarily. Many people would never have heard of the Round-Table Conference or of the Nationalist movement but for Gandhi, his spinning wheel, his salt making, and—yes—his goats. And of course it would not do to put the Mahatma down as a publicity seeker. He may know how to dramatize his cause, especially how to appeal to his own people, but even his opponents attest his sincerity. Indeed, it is largely his simplicity and sincerity which have won for him the attention and respect of the world.

It has been easy to misunderstand Gandhi, and those who are interested chiefly in his goats are not the only ones to misunderstand. He is a bundle of paradoxes. He is known in India as Mahatmaji (the saint), and has undoubtedly a mystical quality in his teaching; yet he is a most practical politician. He has preached nonviolence; but extremes of violence have often resulted. He is probably the greatest force for breaking down the caste system, yet doctrinally he supports castes. He is master of vast economic forces, but busies himself with a spinning wheel. On embarking he pointed out that his passport records him as a "disbarred barrister," yet it was as the "people's minister plenipotentiary" that he negotiated the Irwin-Gandhi peace which gave the coming conference in London a basis for its work.

Even in his going to London there are contradictions. He had only recently refused to go. And is he going now, some will ask, because he seeks the happiness of India, or because he calculates that it will be better to deal with Ramsay MacDonald than with the Conservative Government which is likely to follow? But it must be pointed out that the purposes are not contradictory.

And it must be recognized that Gandhi is in many ways a moderating influence. The demonstration against him by the Red Flag Union when he sailed is evidence enough of that. He has continually held back extremists in the Congress Party. Above all, he has made nonviolence and his doctrine of *ahimsa* (which may be translated "love") effective to an amazing extent in the Indian movement for independence. He has steadfastly maintained that India must prove by self-restraint that she is ready for self-government. And to him the loin cloth and the goats are symbols of that self-restraint.

Whatever is thought of Gandhi, it is clear that his mere attendance at the Round-Table Conference gives it new promise of success, for an agreement reached with Gandhi will have the greatest single influence in India behind it when it is put into operation. In that sense Gandhi's baggage includes not only two milch goats, but new hope for a just and peaceful settlement.

Is Democracy Safe?

"THE March or Halts of Democracy Since the War" was the subject recently of a stimulating address by Mr. G. P. Gooch, an eminent British authority both on the history of Europe and its present Constitution. Observing the ups and downs of democracy across the Continent, he commented more severely on the dictatorship of Mussolini than on that of Stalin; for Russia had never possessed liberty, whereas Fascist rule, in his opinion, had "stunted and dwarfed Italians," though it "had made Italy greater in the material sense." He glanced uneasily at the despotism of Marshal Pilsudski in Poland, and at the political machines which thwarted self-government in Hungary and Rumania. He recognized the double danger from the Right and the Left in Germany, and urged that help be given to the moderate Government. He concluded that in spite of the setbacks due to poverty, fear of war, political corruption and coalitions, the tide still is running in the direction of democratic government.

Mr. Gooch was both judicious and pointed in putting his finger on the conditions which have militated against the forms of democracy. But did he sufficiently examine those elements which threaten democracy from within? Did he not too readily assume that the ideal of democracy is fulfilled wherever representative government is established and the representatives are elected by a free and secret ballot? The importance of these devices few liberal-minded persons will deny. But they are not in themselves sufficient to save a country from perversions of democracy which have threatened from time to time to bring democracy itself into contempt. It would be folly to deny that a democratic form of government may produce weaknesses such as those which led to the recent dictatorship in Spain, or made many Italians welcome Mussolini as a savior of his country.

Democracy still has elements within itself which are its own greatest danger, and the most urgent political need of the moment is that its champions should recognize and face them and rescue it from the disruptive tendencies which have again and again, from the time of the ancient Greeks down to our own day, brought about its downfall. Mr. Gooch said that he had no fear that Englishmen would part with democratic self-government. But when he used those confident words he appeared to overlook the fact that some of the soundest democrats in his own country are profoundly uneasy about many demagogic practices which threaten to turn the rule of the ballot box into mob-ocracy. A weighty official report has commented on the danger arising from the fact that every political party is tempted to put its promises too high in bidding for the support of groups of voters.

This kind of mass bribery seems so peculiarly the weakness of "democratic" countries like Britain or the United States or France that a true democrat can hardly dare to sing the praises of democracy unless he is at the same time prepared to declare open war on those enemies within which tend to corrupt and destroy it.

Blue Shutters and Broad Acres

THAT unimaginative young editor in a western village who was unable to find a designation suitable for his fledgling newspaper, and so sent it into the world under the front-page caption of "This Is a Newspaper," would probably not welcome the job of naming a farm, a summer resort, or a commercial hotel.

And yet someone does adorn them with artistic handles of recognition—some of them rather out of keeping with the objects they celebrate, but many of them so caught in the silver mesh of fantasy that pronouncing their syllables evokes considerable pleasure and paints a picture of hospitality, comfort, and slippered ease.

The New England States, particularly, offer dozens of these wayside legends. For instance, one finds a stretch of farm land transformed into "Broad Acres," joining company with "The Flying Horse," "Hebron Pastures," "Justamere Farm," "Meadowcroft," "Ring and Bolt Farm," each property personified by its own symbol and scrollwork.

Taverns and hotels seem to lend themselves peculiarly to the artistic resourcefulness of their owners, and to yield an Old-World charm suggestive of Merrie England fragrant with hollyhock and honeysuckle. The passing traveler stores away such fascinating names as "The Blue Shutters," "The Jolly Post," "Three Elms," "Windmill Inn," "Brick Oven Tavern," "Old Lantern House" and many others into which poetic fancy weaves a magic spell into an assortment of commonplace words.

Summer resorts are even more ambitious in their choice of attractive verbal combinations to proclaim their distinctive qualities. Names like "Silver Birches," "Stony Brook Lodge," "The Flying Mist," "Ocean View," "Pine Cove," "Forest Home" offer an embarrassment of choice to the prospective vacationist.

A musical name may not prove anything important about its owner, but it frequently speaks an invitation which in many instances leads to better acquaintance. The lilt of a name lingers on in memory when the golden adventure which first encircled it has long since passed over the brow of the hill.

Toward Educational Parity

EQUALITY of educational opportunity is an ideal widely recognized in the United States, yet much remains to be done before it is everywhere established in practice. Free tuition, for example—keystone of the structure—is not yet complete, even for elementary grades. In some states, rural pupils living in districts which have no schools are still required to pay tuition when they attend schools in neighboring districts. This tuition may amount to $75 or $100 a year, which for many a rural family is a large sum to be laid out for each child in school.

Financing of rural education involves difficult problems. When pupils come into a district from outside its taxable area, the local board has seemed to have little recourse other than to charge tuition. But there is a way out. The state can help. Somewhat more than half of them already have laws providing for reimbursement of rural school districts for nonresident tuition costs, so that the pupil has free tuition. Many of these provisions, however, apply only to elementary grades. Missouri has taken a splendid step in extending its nonresident school law to include rural graduates of the eighth grade who desire to enter high school. The change becomes effective this fall.

Besides free tuition, rural pupils often need transportation. Many states, chiefly in the middle West and West where distances are great and population sparse, pay all or part of such costs. This measure is indispensable in giving to rural children opportunities comparable to those of city pupils. Some states even provide board for nonresident rural students. In addition to these direct aids to the school child, there are others whereby the state helps support small schools.

One type of state aid that has made little headway, but is of prime importance, is provision of funds to maintain adequate salary levels for rural teachers. Some states, among them Massachusetts, Vermont, West Virginia and Missouri, have taken this progressive step, giving practical effect to the theory that country children are entitled to as competent instruction as is available in the city. More of this would go far toward establishing equality of educational opportunity. Even in cities many children find their educational progress cramped by nonresident tuition requirements.

Aside from the economic necessity for helping nonresident rural and needy city pupils, there is a further opportunity to enable many students of college grade to broaden their outlook by going to universities in other states. Western state universities might announce free tuitions, to be matched by an equal number on middle western or eastern state campuses. The costs of such a plan would balance off the books, and "equality of educational opportunity" would take on a higher meaning than its commonly accepted definition.

If the Yak, Why Not—

IN OFFERING to give away a limited number of buffaloes from the growing herd in the Yellowstone Park, the officials in charge hasten to add a warning that the buffalo does not make a satisfactory pet. It would seem that the park authorities are unduly pessimistic, or else they are misinformed as to the possible range of pets. If the yak can qualify as the ideal pet, why bar the buffalo? And we have Hilaire Belloc's word for the yak in his delightful jingle:

> As a friend to the children commend me the yak.
> You'll find it exactly the thing.
> It will carry and fetch, you can ride on its back,
> Or lead it about with a string.

And, if the yak, why not the buffalo? Surely the buffalo is as able to carry and fetch, and should have just as pleasantly capable a back as the Asiatic beast. Perhaps the park authorities doubt the possibility of the buffalo being led about with a string. One does not find any proof that it is possible, even in an experimental way. However, in theory, it seems plausible.

We have Mr. Belloc's word in the same jingle that the Tartar who dwells on the plains of Tibet has for long made a nursery pet of the yak. It would seem little less than a lowering of national pride to allow the yak to retain sole possession of qualities which the buffalo seems as capable of demonstrating. The statement of the park authorities really should not be accepted without challenge. Who wishes to bring this open question to the proof? Here is a golden opportunity for the courageous pioneer who cares for the reputation of one of our noble, aboriginal creatures.

We can do no better than leave the question open with another quotation from Mr. Belloc's gem:

> So tell your papa where the yak may be bought,
> And if he is awfully rich
> He will buy you the creature—or else he will not.
> I cannot be positive which.

We repeat, if the yak, why not the buffalo? Papa does not need to be "awfully rich" in the case of the buffaloes, for they are to be given away.

"Strike Up the Band!"

THE United States Army band has begun its fifth tour of the country to give concerts in fifty-four cities scattered over sixteen states. Now there is something to get excited about!

A few months ago the Army Air Corps made a circuit over the eastern United States in military flying maneuvers, dropping hypothetical bombs on large cities and engaging in aerial skirmishes for the delectation of crowds below. Newspapers were furnished with columns of publicity about these warlike displays, and many interested in peace were genuinely concerned about the effect on public thought at home and abroad.

Now another branch of the army is going to travel from Washington to the Pacific coast and back, showering the centers of population en route with musical entertainment. Ta-r-r-rum! Ta-r-r-ra! Ta-ra-ra-ra—ra-ra-ra-rum! There will be maneuvers in tunes and tones, twittering arias on the oboe and resounding "oom-pahs" on the bass horn; there will be marches with stirring attack and melodious numbers of classical air—all going to show that a soldier can have an ear for music.

This expedition of the nation's uniformed forces deserves as much publicity as the air parade. For that matter, a band is its own assurance of public attention. The army may be certain of making friends for its music on every such tour. The plan might even be commended to other nations. No doubt other army bands already make tours; but let them be extended. Where recent air corps maneuvers were held simultaneously by France and Italy with hundreds of planes swooping about on their respective sides of the border, a barrage of concerts instead would have furnished its own form of national prestige and would have not merely set up a defense against the neighbor nation, but against war itself.

If the tacticians must have their play with platoons and battalions in an imaginary—very imaginary—"next war," let them use the bands and fight it out with cornets, trombones, flutes and tubas. That will be pleasanter for all concerned and no less thrilling!

Editorial Notes

The employment of more than 325,000 workers on state highways in the United States during July has not only improved many miles of road for the automobilists, but it has done a big part toward putting the country on the road to prosperity.

Three American news agencies which agreed not to report matter relating to sweepstake lotteries cast the lot which will help greatly to keep down this unlawful business.

Another evidence of increased international understanding is the fact that telephone calls between London and Paris now average more than 1000 daily.

Domestic economists would gain more attention with their lists of "most nourishing foods for the least money" by publishing them after watermelon season.

It has been suggested that the Emperor of Japan decorate Colonel Lindbergh with the Order of the Rising Sun. Quite appropriate!

Writing with the fingernail as a pen is an old Persian art. Is that what put the hand in handwriting?

Britain's Man of the Moment

By R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

"GEORGE, that's the end of a volume, the end of an epoch." So, according to his most intimate biographer, said Ramsay MacDonald to David Lloyd George as they were preparing to go home at midnight on August 2, 1914.

For him at least, the words would have been almost equally applicable to the events which changed the whole direction of British politics on August 24, 1931. On that day an anxious period of suspense was brought to an end. The Labor Government, only a few weeks before in full and apparently secure possession of office, came abruptly to an end. Mr. MacDonald was still there. He was still Prime Minister. But among his associates now were those who had been his strongest political opponents. All the lesser articles of faith which till then had divided party from party and group from group had faded into unimportance before the new dominant issue which clouded the horizon. The creeds of politicians were subjected to the acid test.

This time Mr. MacDonald's eyes were wide open. He did not fail. With swift decision he tore himself from the associates of a lifetime. The whole of his political strength till now had rested on that vast Labor organization which he had helped to found and which he had nourished, trained and led to power. Could Mr. MacDonald uproot himself from his own soil? For almost the first time in his career he found himself with the majority. The impulse which moved him was a national impulse. And this time his was the guiding hand and the directing force. An unfamiliar experience for this leader of forlorn causes, this brooding idealist, versed in the tactics of opposition—to find himself no longer a party leader, but a national hero.

* * *

A day or two earlier there were few who could have believed that he would take the plunge. His Cabinet was known to be wrestling with the problem of how to deal with the national financial crisis without abandoning the essential Socialist policies to which it had felt itself pledged. In the face of world economic dislocation and the severest unemployment that had afflicted the country within a generation, it had pursued a policy of public largesse. And Mr. MacDonald had acquiesced. He had not insisted that the insurance fund should be made solvent and that expenditure be cut to the bone. With his head in the clouds, with his eyes on high policy, roving from England to Europe and from Europe to India, he had not seen how grave the position was.

But now he knew. And the Cabinet knew. The report of the Committee on Governmental Economy had made the situation clear not only to Englishmen, whom it was designed to stir to action, but to all the world outside, which interpreted it as a confession that Britain under the spending policy of the Socialist Government was running toward the steep slope of insolvency.

Bankers were called in and they told the Prime Minister they could not answer for the rock on which British credit stood—the Bank of England itself—unless certain measures were taken. Conservative leaders were called in and they stated the only terms on which Conservative support could be given. Liberal leaders were summoned. Their tale was the same. They had been friends of Labor. They had maintained it in power. But on this point they were adamant—the budget must be balanced, and not merely by fresh taxation, but by economy.

* * *

Mr. MacDonald understood. The Cabinet had all the facts. There were comings and goings hour by hour, alternative suggestions, negotiations, explanations, appeals. What was it that this Socialist Prime Minister was asking his Socialist colleagues to do? To exact bigger contributions from the working classes, to reduce the payments to the unemployed, to lower the wages and salaries of teachers, policemen and other government employees—in a word, to take the lead in lowering the standard of living of the class they existed to champion.

If these members of the Cabinet hesitated, there were prompters at their elbows who whispered dark words of warning. There were trade union and Labor Party organizations, the controllers of party funds, the promoters of Labor candidatures—the powerful machines which drove and controlled the Labor movement in Britain; these and not men and women voters throughout the country were the controllers of the Labor members and Labor ministers. Their orders were unmistakable. Stick to the traditions of the party. Resist and reject demands for sacrifices by the working class.

What was the Prime Minister to do? His Cabinet was hopelessly divided; only three or four were strongly on his side. It was the prevailing opinion that he would resign. Those who looked back on his past felt that he was scarcely the man to sever the links which bound him to the Labor Party. Had not he with Keir Hardie been a pioneer in the cause of labor representation. He had been a conspicuous member of that vigorous organization, the Independent Labor Party, in the nineties. He had been the principal promoter of the conference at which the Labor Party itself came into being in 1900. He was Keir Hardie's right-hand man in Parliament in 1906 and he led the party in 1911.

* * *

During the war he stood side by side with the extreme elements of the Socialist movement. He led his party into the wilderness in 1923 when he failed to see the danger signals in his Russian policy. And again it was recalled that during the general strike he had refused to break with the Trade Union Congress. Surely Mr. MacDonald was not the man to turn his back on the Labor movement and to associate himself with its ancient enemies.

Yet there were other occasions in Mr. MacDonald's career which might have been recalled and which might have led to an opposite conclusion. In the days when there was only a small Labor element in the House of Commons, associated with the Liberal majority, he had learned the lesson of give and take. He had discovered the necessity of pursuing ends that were practicable and putting aside the merely visionary and unrealizable.

It might have been recalled that against the wishes of Labor organizations he agreed to the contributory system of health insurance and that they who desired a noncontributing system blamed him for compromising. During the war he did not hesitate to take the most unpopular pacifist stand and lost the sympathy of his Labor associates. At a later date he strenuously resisted the Communist leanings of his old friends in the Independent Labor Party, and thus created enemies in the ranks behind him.

Indeed, Mr. MacDonald had been one of the few men in his party who had steadily and continuously refused to regard it as a class organization. "The object of Socialists," he wrote in 1909, "who are active in politics ought not to be to form a Socialist Party, but a party that will journey toward Socialism. . . . Socialism is a view of what society is to be when it has completed a further stage of its existence." And again, "Socialism is a movement of opinion, not an organization of statutes. It is not the rule of the working class. It is the organization of the community."

* * *

Not "the rule of the working class," but "the organization of the community." That is the fundamental which guided Mr. MacDonald in the present crisis. He has recognized the occasion. He has been equal to it.

Just as Mr. Lloyd George in 1914 realized that the occasion was no ordinary one, that it transcended all party considerations and demanded a readjustment of all the policies for which he had stood, so did Mr. MacDonald in 1931.

The only press which is reproaching Mr. MacDonald is the press which has been devoted to his cause. Newspapers which have violently fought him now find no words too high for his praise. The hour and necessity create new heroes. Mr. MacDonald knows well that popular favor is fickle. It does not last. He does not expect it to last. He has lost his old associates and supporters, and it is not certain whether he can ever regain them. He is prepared when this emergency is over to abandon politics if necessary. It is to his lasting credit that he has not allowed these considerations to weigh with him, and he has done what was needed for his country at the moment in allying himself with his party's opponents and heading a National Government.

Notes From German Cities

New Guides In Berlin — THE organization of gentlemen guides has become a recognized and appreciated institution. There are now 150 students in Berlin who are registered as guides and who make a welcome addition to their slender budget by this means, which was really the idea of the organization. These young men are subjected to certain examinations before being accepted, and are classified according to their branch of knowledge. The visitor who wishes to see the historical parts of the city, to visit the Pergamon-Museum, or to "do" Potsdam and the Havel Lakes, may be supplied with a guide brimful of information on the particular subject, which is imparted in a cultured and entertaining manner. Good manners and address are obligatory and although temptation may arise when showing the evidences of vanished glory in the once imperial palaces, politics of any kind are forbidden to the gentleman guide. Foreign visitors who do not understand German will find a guide who speaks their own language, and those from the various German states are provided with a fellow countryman, Bavarian, Saxon or East Prussian, as the case may be. Applications concerning these guides may now be made to the Berlin railway stations, tourist offices and hotels.

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Pigeon Sets Record — From Harwich to Berlin in eight hours is quite good time for an airplane, but for a carrier pigeon it is a record. This was accomplished recently by one of over 200 similar winged messengers and it arrived at its home in Charlottenburg without turning a feather. The Central German Travel Company organizes a pigeon competition every year, this year's flight being particularly successful. The birds—250 in number—were set loose in Harwich at six o'clock in the morning, and all of them, after a brief survey of the country, set off for home within a few minutes. The first to arrive, the Charlottenburg pigeon, did the distance in eight and a quarter hours, equivalent to a flying time of more than 100 kilometers an hour. Within 30 minutes quite a number followed the champion, their arrival being announced in their several homes by the ringing of a bell attached to the door of the cot. Remarkable astuteness is manifested by these little feathered fliers; those who do not feel equal to fly the entire journey without a break, interrupt it at dusk and seek hospitality for the night in a convenient cot, starting off in the morning bright and early, but all of them find their way easily across the Channel.

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Quick Dressmaking — Three-quarters of an hour for sewing a complete dress is certainly worth being registered as a new record. This speed was attained by the winner of a dressmakers' competition in Berlin recently. Half a hundred participants had entered and for about an hour the large hall, where the event took place, was filled with the hum of the fifty sewing machines. The dresses were afterward worn by manikins and sold in an auction, so that even those competitors who were not among the prize winners did not go home empty handed.

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Fort Used As Playfield — Cologne is putting sections of its fortifications, now no longer needed, as Cologne is located in a demilitarized zone, to good use by converting them into playgrounds for children. A new playground of this kind has been opened in Koeln-Muelheim. There are lawns and wading pools, shady trees, sand pits and showers. The children, who are taken out in groups, may stay there the whole afternoon. A substantial meal is provided and special young officers preserve order.

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Traffic Finds Its Own Way — Mannheim, that progressive south German city, has done away with its traffic regulation in certain parts of the town and is now leaving it to the intelligence of drivers and pedestrians to make their way. Not that traffic in Mannheim has diminished, but the city authorities soon discovered that the traffic policeman was, in some instances, doing more to choke the flow of traffic than to further it. So now he has taken up his position on the sidewalk at important street crossings, from where he calmly watches the passing cars, ready to step in and disentangle them whenever necessary. The traffic seems to have profited by its return to freedom and the change is regarded as a wise and progressive one.